The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3879 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA AT THIS PORT

Proceedings of the British Parliament.

IMPORTANT DEBATE ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Progress of the War in the Duchies.

AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED BY ENGLAND.

Continental News, Commercial Intelligence, &c.

The royal mail steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool at noon, on the 19th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 16th of February, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning. The *Asia* reached Liverpool about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th. The *Damascus* arrived at Londonderry on the afternoon of the 15th.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

A State of Mortification—Slow Printing—The American Dispatches—A Government Scale-mate—An Onslaught on the Government—The Case of the Saxon—The Tory Organ of Mr. Seward—Britain Outraged—Meeting at Manchester—Plenty and Plunk at Richmond—Rumors &c.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1864.

If ever a country was ashamed of itself, mortified, humiliated, that is the case with England at the present moment. Poor, little defeated Denmark cannot suffer half as much, for her defeat involves no humiliation. She has made as good a fight as could be expected under the circumstances. But England—the laughing-stock of the world—what can she say in defence of her position? The silence is very expressive. The House of Commons demands the papers in the case of Denmark. They are declared to be so voluminous and in such a condition that they cannot be had from the printer under three weeks, during which time Mr. Micawber hopes something will turn up. In that "other place," which is the parliamentary designation for the House of Lords, Earl Dudley is met by the same answer, and sure contemporaneously, "Send them to the Times." Of course, everybody knows that this is a mere put-off to gain time. The Danes are driven out of Schleswig; the help promised them by England comes not, and Parliament cannot even get the diplomatic correspondence which might show the reason why. I wonder how much look John Bull is capable of seeing.

On Thursday night Earl Dudley, turning from the Danish humiliation to the American, demanded the papers relating to the rams and the *Alabama*. These have been laid before Congress, and are here; but the British Government, for all that, absolutely refuses to bring them before Parliament. The law officers advise that it would be out of order while the legal proceedings are pending. The most urgent of Mr. Seward's dispatches to Mr. Adams, that of the 11th of July, relating to demands for compensation, Mr. Adams took the responsibility of not communicating officially to Earl Russell. He only read it to him privately, as they were talking the matter over, and he Earl promised to keep back the rams, and stop all similar enterprises in future. It was thought best not to use threats so urgent. By some oversight this suppressed dispatch appears in the American *Blue Book*, to Earl Russell's great annoyance, and to the equal disgust of Her Majesty's opposition.

But this refusal of papers will not stave off the rising indignation which begins to break forth in the press, and which, before the session is many weeks older, will burst out in Parliament. It is too plain a case. For the shadow of an outrage England makes war on Brazil, and bares down a whole city in Japan. I have no doubt that, with sufficient excuse, she would bombard Timbuctoo, but when it comes to Germany or America, it is a very different matter, indeed.

While Germany and Russia treat England with contempt, the French resort to the more potent element of ridicule. *Charivari* represents Britannia turning as pale as her naked ale at every telegram from Denmark, and needing a quart of brandy to revive her drooping spirits. There is no limit to this ridicule. If it were not for the dead-lock and perpetual state-mate of parties in Parliament, the Palmerston-Russell Government could not stay in a week. But they must, apparently, stay in by sufferance and in spite of public indignation, simply because there is no other government that could by any combination keep a majority. The Tycoon party, as Mr. Layard humorously styled it, in the Japanese debate, can keep the radical vetos, because it can cheat them in respect to reform, and yield to them in foreign policy. Mr. Bright feels his vantage, and keeps in the party he can use. The Whigs and Radicals are too strong for the Conservatives. They may risk a change of places, but I think not. Earl Russell will probably keep his place, and keep the rams, for there is no likelihood of a trial before the war is over. A commission has been sent to America for evidence, and one may be sent to China.

Last night's debate in the Commons was a persistent attack upon the Government for its American policy. It was charged with humbling the weak, and cringing to the strong. "An Englishman insulted in Brazil," they said, "and you send a fleet, capture Brazilian vessels, and compel reparation. An Englishman is murdered in Jamaica, and you demand 125,000 pounds and the hanging of the murderers, and bare down Kagoshima, a city of 180,000 inhabitants, if the demand is not promptly complied with; but Americans can capture English vessels, make war in British waters, and murder British subjects with impunity." This was the substance of the charges.

What was the reply? That the American judges had been guided by English precedents; that American naval officers were only carrying out the doctrines of international law always asserted by England; that if British territory had been invaded in the pursuit of a Confederate vessel, Mr. Seward would apologize, and that in the case of the alleged murder of Mr. Grat, mate of the *Saxon*, a demand had been made that the officer, Dedjan, should be brought to trial. The Scotch relatives of Grat mean, also, to have compensation, and after the Jamaican precedent, the Government may feel itself compelled to make such a demand.

In the matter of the capture of the *Saxon*, however, it is denied that it took place in British waters, as the island where she was loading has never been assigned to the Cape Colony; and the Attorney-General very strongly intimated that the production of the papers asked for in that case might prejudice the claims of the owners. So the Government parries the indignation of the opposition—but it is very true that there is a growing dissatisfaction—a feeling that, in the matters of Poland, Denmark and America, there has been needless humiliation.

Not that England wants war. The taxes, aside from moneys raised for local purposes, rates of all kinds, have increased from fifty to seventy millions sterling in the past twenty years. To ask for diminished expenditure and war at the same time, would hardly answer. There is a peace party, a non-intervention party, a party in favor of diminished taxation; but if I am not much mistaken, war and great armaments are more popular than humility and peace. I think so, because whenever Lord Palmerston is attacked on the Quaker policy, he brings up his great and only triumph—the Trent. This is his single answer to all attacks. If the Tories say: "You dare not treat America as you do Brazil, or China, or Japan," up struggles the lionine Lord, and triumphantly asks, "What did we do in the case of the Trent?" "And Mr. Seward gave up the commissioners," said Lord Cecil, last night, "because they were of too little consequence to make a fuss about."

But the *Herald*, the Tory organ, has found out a cause for the cessation of diplomatic intercourse, if not for war. The publication of the dispatch of the 11th of July, when it was never given to Earl Russell, is "a gross and unpardonable insult to Great Britain, and it would be the duty of Earl Russell to demand explanations, and, in the event of a refusal, to recall our Minister from Washington." "It is hardly possible to find any terms of censure too strong for the guilt of the Federal Secretary of State." But the editor, like Mrs. Chick, makes an effort, and manages to find a few, which perhaps may answer, and tells us that, "in a word, the American Minister has been guilty of falsehood and forgery of the most disgraceful kind; guilty of a crime which in England would exclude a statesman not only from office and from Parliament, but also from the society of gentlemen; guilty, moreover, of an outrage, which, if not promptly disavowed by the President, ought to involve a rupture of diplomatic relations between England and the United States. We know Mr. Seward to be a most unscrupulous politician; we have always believed him to be indifferent to truth and utterly reckless of patriotic duty; but this conduct places him in a category of persons we do not care to describe."

But this indescribable personage must make an apology. There is no mistake about that. Lord Russell must demand, and Mr. Seward must make, an ample apology for this insult to the British Government, or—well, the Irish editor shall himself state what will be the consequences:

"If this amends honorable be refused, nothing remains but to decline further intercourse with a Government which has not only shown itself indifferent to the decent usages of international communication and incapable of diplomatic courtesy, but absolutely void of honor and self-respect, and insensible to shame."

Of course, the act of laying before the American Congress as part of a diplomatic correspondence, a letter which Mr. Adams took the responsibility to suppress, and which he may have been authorized to suppress, in a certain contingency, was an irregular proceeding, which can be readily explained. Earl Russell, not long since, thought proper to suppress a sentence or two by telegraph, in a dispatch to Russia. The threat to send American men-of-war into British harbors after rebel cruisers, might be well enough in place in the hands of Mr. Adams, to be used in an emergency, as one puts a loaded revolver in his pocket when he visits doubtful localities; but if it is not necessary to use the weapon, it is as well not to show or mention it. The publication of a dispatch which it had not been necessary to use, nor, as Mr Layard asserted, upon his honor, last night, which had been even alluded to—though Lords Cecil and Malmesbury found it very hard to believe him—must have been a blunder, which the American Minister of State can readily explain, and for which he may, without impropriety, offer a suitable apology. Nations, in our day, do not go to war about mere matters of etiquette, nor can a simple oversight be distorted into an "outrageous affront."

A meeting has been held at Manchester, to protest against intervention in the affairs of Denmark. It was thought necessary to back up the Government. The arguments of Mr. Taylor, who addressed the meeting, however, may not be considered just the sort of backing they require. His idea was that England had quite enough to do at home. She had no call to meddle or muddle in the affairs of the continent. In England, he said, four-fifths of the people are outside the pale of the Constitution, the condition of the agricultural population is a disgrace to the country, while the towns were overflowing with poverty and crime. Yet this impoverished country has raised and expended during five years of almost uninterrupted peace, not less than $2,000,000,000. But taxation, as America may learn, is not an unmixed evil. It is a stimulus to industry, and promotes economy. But I need not enlarge upon blessings which you are doubtless beginning to experience.

The last letter from the *Times'* Richmond correspondent describes in glowing terms the plenty which reigns in that city—the quantities of venison, canvas-back ducks and oysters, and the vigorous preparations making for the Spring campaign. The three Generals, Lee, Longstreet and Johnston, are described as bosom friends, acting in perfect harmony. Gen. Meagher had been received with ovation, and every regiment of his new command has appointed a regimental barber to crop the hair of every Federal prisoner as close as their General's hair was barbered in the Ohio penitentiary. Gen. Hood has recovered, and will take the field with a wooden leg and some sort of a mechanical arm. The correspondent thinks wooden-legged Generals are hard to beat. They are not likely to run.

There is a rumor of a steamer being fitted out here by English merchants to take the *Alabama*. She is said to be faster and better armed than that sea-rover. If any such vessel is fitting out, it is probably for quite a different purpose. Iron-clads were sold to Denmark only a few days before the war in Schleswig began. If this war spreads—if Italy takes advantage of the opportunity to attack Austria—there will be great difficulty in ascertaining the true destination of vessels purporting to be sold to European Governments.

Lord Dundreary has met with an accident which has laid him up for a few days. He was thrown from his horse and dislocated his shoulder. Miss Bateman is not likely to play anything but "Leah" for several years. She is honored with the attendance of royalty occasionally, and loyally in crowds on all occasions. Mr. McFarren has had a very decided success with his new opera, "*She Stoops to Conquer*," while the theatres, even Drury-lane and St. James', are prospering beyond example. New and magnificent music halls are being built for those who prefer more miscellaneous amusements, with plenty of gin and beer. There are scores, I am not sure but hundreds, already of these expansions of the ancient free and easy, more free, perhaps, but not so easy, for they are often too crowded for comfort, and have the great rabble of London sit, drink and smoke, five hours at a stretch, amused with comic songs, negro dances, acrobats, and all sorts of performances. It is not very intellectual or improving, apparently, but it may be better than mere beer and gin, and the conversation of the tap-room. Instead of that they have plenty of plate-glass and splendor, and the Rev. Mr. Bellows has taught us the elevating effect of such esthetic influences.

MONADNOCK.

SUMMARY OF THE ASIA'S NEWS.

THE ALABAMA AND THE STEAM RAMS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on the 11th of February, the Earl of Derby, in putting Lord Russell to produce the correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the United States in reference to the *Alabama* and other vessels built in England, from which the United States apprehended injury, said:

The noble Lord had refused to lay on the table the correspondence with regard to the rams built in the Mersey, on the ground that they were now under judicial consideration. He understood that the rams were detained by an order of the Government in September, and that there were seized in October. From that time till the 6th of February, no steps were taken to obtain a judicial decision as to the legality of the seizure. On that day an information was filed which might have been filed in October or November, and in that way the question might have been brought to an early issue. Since that information was filed he was informed that Messrs. Laird had received an intimation that it was now necessary to send out a commission abroad, four months after the seizure, for the purpose of collecting evidence. He thought the production of the correspondence between England and the United States on the subject of these seizures could have no sort of bearing upon the case about to be brought before the courts. That case being simply whether Messrs. Laird had or had not, in constructing these vessels, infringed the municipal laws of England. He reminded Lord Russell that the papers he objected to produce had already been made public in America, and laid before Congress. What he wanted to see now, was the English as well as the American version. Earl Derby read copious extracts from the correspondence laid before Congress, and said the impression it produced was that the Government had been compelled, by the menaces and pressure placed upon them by the United States, to make concessions which they had refused to make in the first instance. In addition to the correspondence in reference to the *Alabama* and the steam rams, he wished also to have a copy laid before Parliament of any correspondence that may have taken place in reference to acts of violence committed by American cruisers upon English vessels. Alluding to the threat of the American Government in a dispatch to Mr. Adams, to follow such vessels as the *Alabama* and the *Florida* into British waters and seize them, even if under the protection of the British flag, he said the dispatch, although not officially communicated to Her Majesty's Government, had nevertheless been laid before Congress, and it was expedient that we should come to a thorough understanding with the American Government on the subject.

Earl Russell said the steam rams built at Birkenhead had been seized because there was reason to believe that they were intended for the service of the Confederate States. When inquiries were first instituted by Government, it was alleged that the vessels were being built upon French account; but, on communicating with the French Ambassador at the Foreign office in France, he found there was not the slightest ground for that assertion, and there appeared to be small reason to doubt that they were intended for the Confederate States. Her Majesty's Government were extremely anxious that no act of theirs should give countenance to such proceedings. With regard to the papers asked for by Lord Derby, he was informed by the law officers of the Crown that their production would lead to further inquiry and discussion, and that Government would suffer from having their case either partially stated or altogether forestalled. He must, therefore, still decline to produce any papers in reference to cases which were about to be brought before a proper legal tribunal. With regard to the second question of the noble Earl, if he would give the names of the cases to which he referred, there was no objection to produce any correspondence that might have take place upon them. The subject then dropped.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, in the House of Commons, had postponed till the 22d of February his motion for copies of any papers or correspondence between the British and American Governments relating to the two iron-clads building by Messrs. Laird Brothers, and of all correspondence between the various Government departments or officials and Messrs. Laird Brothers relating to those vessels. It is understood that the terms of this motion will be considerably enlarged before the day on which, according to present arrangements, it is to be made, and that as thus modified, it will cover a large and interesting field for discussion.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, Lord R. Cecil asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he intended to adhere to his statement that no verbal communication was made by Mr. Adams to Earl Russell of the substance of the dispatch addressed by Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams on the 11th of July, or whether he desired to withdraw it.

Mr. Layard said he had no desire to withdraw the statement he had made, as no official or verbal communication had been made to Lord Russell by Mr. Adams.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald called attention to the circumstances attending the capture of certain British vessels—the *Springbok*, (the bark *Science*, captured at Malamores; ship *Margaret & Jessie*, and *Saxon*, captured within the jurisdiction of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. He gave a detail of the circumstances under which the vessels were captured, and with regard to the murder of one of the crew of the *Saxon* by a Federal lieutenant. He declared that if all Earl Russell had done in the matter had been to express an opinion to Mr. Seward that the offending officer ought to be put upon his trial for murder, such conduct was utterly unworthy of Great Britain. He concluded by moving for the correspondence which had taken place with the American Government on the subject.

The Attorney-General opposed the motion, stating that the principles of prize adjudication in America were the same as in England, and the disposition of the Government very fair and just.

Lord Robert Cecil strongly supported Mr. Fitzgerald on the double ground that the practice of refusing papers enabled Government unconstitutionally to escape Parliamentary supervision, and that the policy of the Government was obviously a truckling one to strong Powers and a harsh and exacting one to weak Powers.

After a general debate, in which the truckling policy of Earl Russell was strongly denounced by several speakers, Lord Palmerston appealed to Mr. Fitzgerald to withdraw his motion, and said it was due to the Government of the United States to say that they had invariably received our applications in a spirit of equity and justice. It was also necessary to refer to the case of the *Trent* to show that, where we had a strong ground of remonstrance, justice had been dealt to us by the Government of the United States. He thought it was prejudicial to the good understanding which ought to exist between two great Powers to accuse a foreign Government of acts of which it had not been guilty, and to express distrust of their equity, when nothing had occurred to justify such charges.

Sundry other speeches were made, but the resolution was finally withdrawn.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* expects a decrease of a quarter of a millions sterling, for the army estimates, while the number of troops will only be reduced by a few hundreds.

A parliamentary return gives the gross income of the British Government for 1863 at £70,423,620, which shows an available surplus over all expenditures of £3,623,633.

A meeting had been held at Manchester, the Mayor in the chair, to protest against English intervention in the Dano-German dispute.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

The London *Morning Post* of the 13th understands that the English Government has proposed an armistice to the belligerents in Schleswig, on the basis of the evacuation of Schleswig, with the exception of the Island of Alsen by the Danes. This suggestion, says the *Post*, has met with the support of France, Russia and Sweden, as preliminary to a conference, which it is hoped will finally dispose of the long vexed question of the duchies.

In the English House of Commons on the 12th, Lord R. Cecil inquired as to the truth of the above statement, and it was confirmed by Lord Palmerston, who added that he believed Austria assented to the proposition, and had suggested an arrangement, but the result was not yet known.

No additional fighting in Schleswig is reported.

It was reported on the 11th that the Danes had evacuated Duppel and embarked for Alsen, but the report turned out to be premature.

The Allies are said to have collected a large number of boats, to be used in forming a landing in the Island of Alsen.

Reinforcements for the Austro-Prussian armies continued to be sent forward.

The Danish cavalry is said to have retired into Jutland.

The Prussian troops had occupied Altona, under protest from the German Federal Commissioners. They would also occupy Kiel and Neumünster, notwithstanding the protest of the Federal authorities.

Danish vessels of war had captured a Prussian brig in the sound and a Prussian bark off the coast of England.

An out-post skirmish took place on the 11th between Tentzenhagaard and Rathoal. The Germans were repulsed with loss.

The Germans had taken possession of Jahrsau, near Ratzeburg.

The King had returned to Copenhagen.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DUCHIES.

The following is the Proclamation of Field-Marshal Wrangel, in reference to the Government of Schleswig-Holstein:

HEADQUARTERS, FLENSBURG, Feb. 7.

Following my proclamation of the 1st inst., I hereby notify that in consequence of an understanding arrived at between the Imperial Austrian and Royal Prussian Governments, the Government-President, Baron von Zastrow, has been appointed Prussian Commissioner for the administration of the civil government in Schleswig. I will publish the name of the Imperial Austrian Commissioner on his arrival here.

I hereby temporarily confirm all civil functionaries of the Duchy of Schleswig in their posts, and order them to address themselves in all matters concerning the interior administration, the seat of which will for the present be Schleswig, to these civil commissioners, and until the arrival of the Austrian commissioner, to the Prussian representative only.

Any functionary who should not forthwith submit to this authority may expect his immediate dismissal from office.

The German language is henceforth to be used in all branches of the administration.

I expressly prohibit all political demonstrations which in their tendency are not in accordance with the policy pursued by the combined Governments, for the prosecution of the war, of the two great German Powers, and attempts to establish any other authority; and I give notice, further, that if any such demonstration or attempt take place in spite of this prohibition, the promoters and participators will be severely punished.

The participation of officials in such demonstrations and attempts would result in their immediate dismissal from office, in addition to any other legal punishment.

WRANGEL,
Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army.

THE DANISH POSITION AT ALSEN.

From the London Army and Navy Gazette.

The Island of Alsen is only separated from the Schleswig shore by the ferry; but the Danish gunboats can cover the flanks of the portion of the army which has retreated there, and it remains to be seen whether the Federal troops will insist on considering Alsen a portion of the guarantee they intend to retain till matters are settled to their satisfaction. As far as we can ascertain there are 16,000 Danish infantry in Alsen—the greater part of their army, consisting of the rest of the infantry, their cavalry and guns, perhaps having retreated into Jutland, with the view of operating on the flanks of the enemy, and of securing the communications with Funen. The sound of Alsen is about 150 yards broad, and the works, very strong by nature, which may be considered as a *tête-de-pont*, are armed with heavy guns, and cross their fire with that of the works on the island at points in front of the line of defence, which must be occupied by an offensive force. Duppel is, therefore, a position of exceeding strength, and will, no doubt, be obstinately defended by the troops of King Christian, who has been at Sonderburg, close at hand, visiting the defences, and has been encouraged by the attitude of his army, and by their courage and fortitude.

FRANCE.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of 12,500,000 francs, and a decrease in the bills discounted of over forty-six millions.

It is asserted that Mazzini is included in the indictment as an accomplice of the four Italians about to be tried for the plot against the Emperor's life.

The Bourse was firmer. Rentes on the 12th closed at 96f. 60c.

SPAIN.

The Queen was safely delivered of a daughter on the 12th of February.

POLAND.

A sharp engagement had taken place in the District of Siedlec, Government of Lublin, between five combined insurgent corps and a strong Russian division. The Poles lost 62 killed and 127 wounded. Epidemic typhus had broken out among the Russian garrisons in the District of Cracow.

ITALY.

It is asserted that armaments and levies were being carried on in Italy. Admiral Persano had been summoned to Turin, and Gen. Cialdini had several audiences with the King.

It was expected a squadron would be sent to the Adriatic.

AUSTRIA.

The new lottery loan of 40,000,000 florins had been negociated at 90.

THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA, &c.

The mails from Calcutta to Jan. 9, Hong Kong Jan. 1, and Melbourne Dec. 21, are received per *Asia*, but the news generally has been anticipated by telegraph.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds had been firmer under the improved aspect of the Danish question. Consols on the 12th closed at 91 @ 91¼.

The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on the 11th from 6 to 7 ₩ cent, and on the 12th there was a revival in the demand for money at the bank.

The weekly returns of the bank show an increase in the bullion of £189,659.

A prospectus has been issued of the British and California Banking Company, with a capital of £2,000,000 sterling. The directors are principally established London bankers.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 13—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: The uncertainty of the issue of continental politics caused holders to offer their stocks pretty freely toward the end of last week; since which time, however, a more active trade demand has enabled them to obtain the extreme rates of last Thursday, and in some instances a slight advance. The reduction of the Bank rate to 7 per cent on Thursday increased the general confidence. The sales of the week have been 46,510 bales, including 5,400 for speculation and 7,970 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market was very firm, and the tendency was upward. The sales were computed at about 7,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The quotations for fair American keep nominally. Middling Orleans 27½d., Mobile, 27d., and Uplands, 26½d. Middling Surats 17¾d. @17¾d. Stock on hand, 355,870 bales, of which 30,440 are American. At sea from India, 379,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was more time in the market yesterday, but business was limited, owing to producers demanding a slight advance in prices, which buyers generally refused to concede.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., England, Atkin & Co., and others report: Flour dull and 6d. @1s. lower. Extra, 35s. @36s. Wheat very dull and 2d. @4d. ₩ cental lower; Red Western 5s. 2d. @5s. ₩ cental; Southern 5s. 2d. @5s. 4d. Corn dull and generally 6d. ₩ quarter lower; Mixed 29s. 6d.; White 31s. @32s. ₩ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Gordon, Duncan & Co., and others report: Beef in moderate demand and prices firm. Pork steady but not active. Bacon dull and 6d. @1s. down on the week. Butter steady. Cheese firm. Lard in limited demand at 43s. @ 43s. 6d. for 2ls. Tallow very dull and easier; sales at 39s. @40s.

PRODUCE—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes steady; Pots, 29s. @30s.; Pearls, 32s. 6d. @33s. 6d. Sugars active and firm at an advance of 2d. @1s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Coffee quiet at late rates. Rice steady and rather more inquiry for some sorts. Bark inactive; Philadelphia, 8l. @8l. 5s.; Baltimore, £8 @8l. 5s. Linseed in more demand and 6d. @1s. dearer. Linseed Cakes, £7 17s. @£8 2s. 6d. for American. Linseed Oil quiet. Clover Seed—No sale of American Red, at 38s. @40s. for Old. Fish Oils—Nothing doing. Resin in better demand, at 20s. @20s. for Common to Medium French. Spirits of Turpentine in improved request, closing at 32s. Guaranteed for Finest.

PETROLEUM—Boyle, English & Shepton report: The market dull; Refined, 1s. 6d. @1s. 10d.; Crude, 8½d @ 9d.

LONDON MARINES.—Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report: Breadstuffs quiet and prices barely supported. Iron—Welsh firm; Rails and Bars, £6 @£6 5s.; Scotch Pig, firm. Sugars active—1s. @2s. dearer. Coffee unchanged; inferior dull. Rice very quiet. Tea quiet, at 1s. @1s. 6d. Tallow has been dull but closed firmer at 40s. for T. O. Spirits of Turpentine advanced to 34s. for Prime. Linseed, nominal, at 43s. @44s. Cod Oil, £40. Crude, £38. Refined. Fish Oils inactive. Indigo sales progress fairly at a decline of 2d. @4d. on October rates.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Brothers & Co. say some business doing in U. S. sixes at 69 @70; fives of '74, 80 @81. Maryland fives, 79. Railroad Securities quiet.

LATEST PER ASIA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 13—Evening.

Preliminary proceedings in the case of the suspected steamer *Pampero*, seized on the Clyde, commenced in the Exchequer Court at Edinburgh on the 11th. The indictments are similar to those in the *Alexandra* case. The defendants put in a general denial and appeal to a jury.

The case is adjourned till the 18th.

The London *Times* has an article on the Parliamentary debate upon the seizures by the Federals of certain British ships. It treats the alleged murder on board the bark *Saxon* as a most serious case and says any negligence in demanding and urging the punishment of the crime will be an abandonment of the protection which the State owes its subjects.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 14.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 91¼.

It is stated that Prussia has refused the armistice proposed by the Great Powers.

The Paris Bourse closed heavy on Saturday; Rentes, 66f. 35c.

ELSINORE, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Danes on the 10th were posted about an hour's march from Duppel.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The Bank of Frankfort has reduced its rates of discount to 4 per cent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The bank rate is reduced to 5 per cent.

HAVRE, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Cotton market opened firmer, but closed to-day, and tending downward. Sales of the week, 7,500 bales. Stock 84,000 bales New-Orleans; two ordinaire 262 francs; Go. bas 247 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 13—Evening.

Cotton, sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters; the market is unchanged.

Breadstuffs very dull but steady.

Provisions quiet and steady. Produce quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13—Evening.

Consols for money 90¾ @91.

Illinois Central shares 24 @22 discount. Erie shares 60 @62.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 13.

There will be no Galway steamer on the 16th.

The new steamer *Pennsylvania* leaves Liverpool on that day for New-York.

VERY LATEST PER ASIA.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, Feb. 14. } Via Queenstown.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed at 91¾ exactly.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

The Theatre and Town Hall of Chatty was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Loss of property very great. No lives lost.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 28.

THE REPULSE IN FLORIDA.

Private letters from Hilton Head lay the whole blame of the recent disaster in Florida upon Gen. Seymour, who disobeyed orders in advancing beyond a certain point, which he was ordered by Gen. Gillmore to hold, and to await the attack of the enemy. Our losses are stated to be larger than at first supposed.

THE TAX ON WHISKEY.

The Conference Committee on the Whisky Bill, at their meeting, yesterday, reopened their disagreements of the day before, and determined to ask the House and Senate for instructions as to whether they have authority to change the bill so as to impose taxes on stock on hand. The last proposition is to impose a tax of twenty cents on stock on hand and increase the tax to eighty cents after July 1, and one dollar after Jan. 1.

GEN. SICKLES ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Gen. Sickles has been ordered on a general tour of inspection of our armies in Arkansas, Gulf and Southern Departments. He will leave for Arkansas on Wednesday. On his return a new command will be ready for him.

COLONEL OF CAVALRY.

Maj. J. B. Sweeney, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been appointed Colonel of Scott's 900.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

The Provost-Marshal-General will issue an order to-morrow postponing the draft until April 1.

A TRANSFER.

By order of the War Department, Alton, Illinois, is transferred from the Northern Department to the Department of the Missouri.

SMALL-POX TO BE PREVENTED.

The Provost-Marshal-General on Monday will issue an order directing the vaccination of recruits as soon as they are enlisted.

APPOINTMENT.

Col. Ambrose E. Burnside, Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers, has been appointed Chief of Gen. Foster's Staff.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on Saturday, authorized the Fourth National Bank of New-York City to commence business. The capital stock is $5,000,000.

REMOVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Fifteen hundred rebel prisoners from Camp Chase, Ohio, and Alton, Illinois, are to be removed to Fort Delaware in a few days. They will be placed under Gen. Butler's jurisdiction.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions on Saturday made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons:

Dr. J. V. Ware, St. Cloud, Minn.
Dr. D. S. Samson, Frysburgh, Me.
Dr. Hannah W. Shaw, Woodstock, Conn.
Dr. E. W. Howard, Weybridge, N. Y.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

The principal amendments proposed to the *National Banking Acts, by the Comptroller of the Currency*, which were sent to the Ways and Means Committee, on Friday, and referred to a sub-committee, for examination, are as follows:

National Banks are to be required to redeem their circulating notes in the City of New-York, at one per cent discount, a uniform rate of interest, (7 ₩ cent.) is to be established throughout the United States for National Banks.

The lawful money reserve that is to be kept on hand, is to be reduced from 25 to 15 ₩ cent. for country banks, and from 25 to 20 ₩ cent. for city banks. Provision is also made for the closing of banks whenever the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock shall deem it expedient.

Banks cannot be organized with a less capital than $100,000, in the country, nor with a less capital than $200,000, in cities.

It will be made imperative that an amount of bonds, equal to one-third of the capital stock, paid up, shall be kept on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, whether banks take circulation for them or not.

THE COMING DRAFT.

The following important circular was issued by the Provost-Marshal-General on Saturday:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 7.—I. Boards of Enrollment will at once commence to prepare cards for draft of men enrolled, including the second class. The cards will be uniform in shape, size and color with those of the first class, and will contain the name and residence of the person enrolled, with the number which is opposite his name on the Enrollment lists.

II. The names of persons stricken from the lists, either of Class I or II, under the provisions of Circular 163, dated November 11, 1863, will not be placed in the box or wheel; nor the names of those who were drafted and held to service, or paid commutation, or furnished a substitute under the preliminary part of the draft in 1863.

The names of those known to be actually in service at the date of receipt of the order for the draft, will also be left out of the box or wheel. The names of all other persons enrolled will be put in the draft box.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 28.

THE SCHENCK DUEL.

Some time last year the Belgian Government made a treaty with the King of the Netherlands for the extinguishment of the Scheldt dues, and proposed as compensation therefor a certain sum of money, the capital interest on which would yield an annual equivalent to the average income from such dues for the last ten years. It is understood that by the treaty between the United States and Belgium recently ratified, our Government has obligated itself to pay between five and six hundred thousand dollars, as its *pro rata*. In consideration of the important commercial privileges to be conferred, France, England, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Russia and Spain have already exchanged ratifications of the general treaty for the extinguishment of the same dues. Our flag is to be assimilated to that of Belgium for the transportation of salt; and the reduction made by recent treaties with other Governments, including France, is to be equally applied to goods imported from the United States.

THE GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.

Whatever remarks may have taken place in the secret session with regard to the nomination of Caleb Lyon for Governor of Idaho, it is known from credible sources that he was confirmed by the Senate without a dissenting voice.

The Hibernian Gathered Home.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Feb. 28.

The *Hibernian* sailed for Liverpool at 2:30 P. M.

GEN. GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

The Occupation of Selma, Ala., by Gen. Sherman Confirmed.

Unfavorable Reports from Gen. Smith's Cavalry Expedition.

The Rebels Forrest, Lee and Adams Concentrating Against Him.

A Severe Fight at West Point, Mississippi.

THE ADVANCE FROM CHATTANOOGA

Our Recent Movement Only a Reconnoissance.

The Rebels in Force at Dalton and Gen. Thomas Still at Tunnel Hill

LONGSTREET MOVING TO RICHMOND.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 26.

Arrivals from Vicksburgh confirm the previous reports that Gen. Sherman had occupied Selma, Ala.

The reports from Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition are not so good.

Stragglers who arrived here to-day state that the rebel Generals Forrest, Adams, Lee and Roddy, concentrated their forces against those of Gen. Sherman, and forced him back with considerable loss. He had a severe fight at West Point, Mississippi.

The slow movements of Col. Wilson's Division, occasioned mainly of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey regiments, delayed the expedition some eight days, giving the enemy time to concentrate their forces.

It is reported that Sherman is slowly falling back toward Memphis, but the report is not generally believed, as little credit can be placed in the statements of stragglers.

THE ADVANCE FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

TUNNEL HILL, Ga., Friday, Feb. 26.

Early yesterday morning, Gens. Baird and Cruft crossed Tunnel Hill Ridge with their commands, and marching through the gap in Rocky Face range, drove the rebels from the Cleveland road into Rocky Face valley, then turning a strong position the enemy occupied on the road from the town of Tunnel Hill to Dalton. Marching back again along the Cleveland road, our troops descended into Rocky Face valley, down which they swept, carrying everything before them, until they arrived at the hill near where the Cleveland road descends into Rocky Face valley. The hill was just on the south side of the road and left side of the valley, looking toward Dalton. Gen. Baird's command was on the right, and Gen. Cruft on the left. It fell to Col. Grose's Brigade to carry the hill I have mentioned, which they did with a shout and a volley that sent the rebels flying toward the town. This was about 11 A. M. Capt. Simmons, Artillery, ran his battery, (the Third Indiana) to the top of this hill, whence he carried on a fierce artillery duel with the rebels the remainder of the day. Skirmishing continued till half-past one, when Gen. Palmer sent Gen. Turchin's brigade, of Baird's command, to drive the rebels from another hill, on the right of the valley and nearly opposite the one occupied by Col. Grose. The brave boys of the brigade went in with a will, cleared the enemy from the foot of the hill and across the summit, but when they reached the top they were met by a destructive fire from a superior force posted about half way down the other side, which compelled them to withdraw, the enemy not attempting to follow. This was the severest conflict of the day. Heavy skirmishing continued till night.

About 3 o'clock, Gen. Morgan's and Col. Dan McCook's Brigades, of Gen. Davis' command, moved up into a gorge on Tunnel Hill, and after driving the enemy some distance, were assailed by a fierce raking and cross-fire from artillery, before which they quickly withdrew. Gen. Morgan's brigade lost considerably.

After nightfall our troops began to retire, and to-day we are no further advanced than Tunnel Hill, which we still continue to hold.

As a reconnoissance, the affair has been entirely successful, reflecting much credit upon the bravery and endurance of the troops, and skill and prudence of the leading officers. No further doubt remains of the enemy's presence at Dalton in strong force—at least four divisions, as has been repeatedly telegraphed you from Chattanooga. The country around Dalton is a succession of narrow valleys and rocky ridges, exceedingly available for defensive purposes.

Part of Cleburne's division, which started on the evening of the 21st to join Polk, returned in time to be in the fight.

Our whole loss will not exceed 300. That of the rebels is greater.

LONGSTREET'S RETREAT FROM KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Friday, Feb. 26.

At the last accounts Longstreet was still retreating. His headquarters were at Greenville Wednesday night.

Our cavalry came upon his rear guard in the vicinity of Bean's Station yes

MISCELLANEOUS

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD"

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

THE GOLD PEN WITHOUT CAVES.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CAVES.

THE BEST GOLD PENS IN THE SILVER-PLATED HOLDER.

GOLD CASED WITH PENCILS.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CAVES.

A SPLENDID LINE OF PLAIN AND FANCY GOLD PENS.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CAVES.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CAVES.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CAVES

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1864, for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make delivery, and the rates at which they will make delivery thereat; the quantity of each article they will be prepared, the time when said delivery shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The prices must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good, stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. Sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposal.

All the articles offered under the bids below, invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made from the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that if his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 5, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next-lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

Ordnance Office, War Department,
Washington, Feb. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until MONDAY, March 14, at 12 M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 30,000 Light Cavalry Sabres, United States regulation pattern.

These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard patterns to be seen at the New-York Arsenal.

They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof, and are to be inspected at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than 500 Sabres per week, for all contracts of 5,000 Sabres or under; 1,000 Sabres per week for all contracts of more than 5,000 to 12,000 Sabres; 1,500 Sabres per week for all contracts of above 12,000 Sabres; the first delivery to be made on the 4th day of April, 1864. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of Sabres, and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Sabres."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

Ordnance Office, War Department,
Washington, Feb 23, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department until MONDAY, March 14, at 12 M., for the delivery at the New-York Arsenal of 5,000 Horse Artillery Sabres, United States regulation pattern. These Sabres are to be made in strict accordance with the standard pattern to be seen at the New-York Arsenal.

They are to be subject to the usual inspection and proof, and are to be inspected at the manufactory where made.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than 500 Sabres per week, commencing the 4th day of April, 1864.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of Sabres, and such as are known to the Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bond, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Proposals for Horse Artillery Sabres."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing this department with:

Flannel—Red and Undyed—Army Standard.
Sleeve Flannel—Army Standard.
Beaver, Sewed and Pegged—Army Standard.
Jackets, Cavalry—Army Standard.
Stockings—Army Standard.
Drum Heads—Sheep.
Drum Heads, Snare.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be open on MONDAY, Feb. 29, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are requested to be present to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Capt. and A. C. S.

Engineer's Office of Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Newark, N. J., Feb. 18, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office for the grading, masonry and bridging of the extension of the road of this company from Hackettstown to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, (a distance of 20 miles,) until SATURDAY, the 26th day of March next.

Maps, profiles, plans, and specifications, with blank forms for proposal and more precise estimates of quantities, will be in readiness at this office on and after Saturday, March 12. J. B. HASSINGER, Chief Engineer.

Forage Department, No. 56 Canal-st.,
New-York City, Feb. 25, 1864.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery at the Stables, 56 Canal-st., corner of Lafayette-st.

A. A. BROWN, Capt. and A. C. S.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT AND PITCH.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, March 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M., for delivering in the City of Washington, D. C., the following amounts of Roofing Felt and Pitch, viz.:

One hundred and eight (108) tons of Roofing Felt.
Eight hundred (800) barrels of Pitch, or Roofing Composition.

The particular kind or description of the above articles proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposal.

All the articles offered under the bids below, invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made from the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that if his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 5, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next-lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, March 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Shecked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such points in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The Lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an inspector appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as stated also the full name and Post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Roofing Felt and Pitch."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany any proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next-lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractors and both of his guarantors will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the county of ——— and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement dated Feb. 13, 1864, under which the bid was made, and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—.

Witness: [Seal.] [Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above-mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster, as well as the right to select from each bid such quantities at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Depot of Washington,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, February 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for Ten Thousand (10,000) Bushels of good merchantable Shecked Lime. The whole amount to be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract at such points in the City of Washington as the Depot Quartermaster may direct. The Lime to weigh not less than eighty (80) pounds to the bushel.

The amount offered by the successful bidders will be subject to a rigid inspection by an inspector appointed by the Government before being accepted.

PROPOSALS.

The price must be written out in words on the bid, as stated also the full name and Post-office address of the bidder.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Lime."

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany any proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of the advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next-lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

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D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

REAL ESTATE.

DWELLING HOUSES IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—We would call attention to the sale of Dwelling Houses on Degraw and Sackett sts., and vacant Lots on Clinton-st., to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the estate of the late E. C. Laran, deceased. Maps and further particulars may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., 12 MILES from New-York, five new cottage residences, within two minutes' walk of the depot; each lot 67x300; prices varying from $3,000 to $5,500. For plans and particulars inquire at Room No. 24, No. 31 William-st., of WILLIAM B. DANA.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The fine large house, with 2 lots, on the northeast corner of Pierrepont and Hicks sts. For particulars, apply to S. S. JONES, No. 22 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or A. M. SUYDAM, on the premises. Terms easy.

LEASE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The lease of the building, No. 723 Broadway, east side, between 4th-st. and Astor-place. Inquire on the premises, or of MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 61½ Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WEST TWENTIETH-st., a few doors from 8th-av. The house is four stories, brown stone front, in all respects first-class, having all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—3,360 ACRES IOWA LANDS, OF the Dubuque and Pacific land grant, cheap for cash, or will be exchanged for other property. Inquire of W. L. BARNES, Agent, 302 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 2 GROVE-st., with extension; has gas fixtures, ornamental marble mantels, and all modern improvements. Apply to ROBERT MACLEAY, No. 198 West 14th-st.

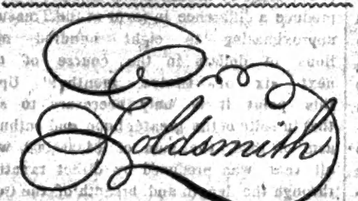
FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 149 EAST 3D-ST., a two-story house, in good order. 15.9x74.9; house 42. Apply to C. C. GODDARD, No. 17 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, a three-story high-stoop house in good location, between 17th and 23d sts., and 4th and 8th avs. Address R., Box No. 4,531 Post-office.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, (NEAR NEW-Brighton preferred,) a small cottage, furnished or unfurnished. Address No. 19 West 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.



INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING DAILY.—At Goldsmith's Institute, No. 736 Broadway, corner of 9th-st. Separate rooms for ladies, and for private instruction.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS
WILL TAKE SOME ADDITIONAL PUPILS
between the ages of 9 and 14 to educate with her daughters at Idlewild.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,
BALSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.
Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.

$125 pays for board and tuition in English one school year. French language by a native teacher. Superior training in vocal and instrumental music, and in other ornamental branches. Admission at all times. For circulars, address the Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 30 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—In a location well known for its salubrity and beauty, six hours from New-York, commences its semi-annual session on April 1, 1864. As the attendance of its Winter term entirely filled its accommodations, application should be made early. It affords peculiar advantages for instruction in music and for an appropriate gymnastic culture. Address Rev. O. V. APGAR, the Principal, for further information.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eighth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address

Prof. CHARLES BROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

ARITHMETIC, &c., BOOK-KEEPING PENMANSHIP, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 630 Broadway, gives private instruction in practical arithmetic, book-keeping, and any kind of business writing. He also removes stiffness, cramp-like or trembling, and makes elegant, rapid business writers.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 6th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $43 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

THE MISSES HALSEY, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 333 West 46th-st. For circulars, &c., apply at the school.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—O. B. WILLIS, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF ORnamental penmanship and pen drawing, to take a prominent position in a business college. Compensation liberal. Call between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 4 P. M., on SATURDAY, 27th inst., with specimens and undoubted reference as to integrity and ability, to Prof. THOS. E. STEVENS, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF SUPERIOR QUALifications, having a thorough knowledge of music, which she has taught with marked success, also, drawing and painting, with the experience of over 20 years, an opportunity to establish a school, or would take to an established. Address B., Box No. 1,067 New-York Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, WHO IS FAMED as a tea dealer only, has just opened an extensive wholesale department of his business at No. 269 Greenwich-st., right adjoining his retail store. Both these extensive establishments will be conducted exclusively on the cash principle, and everybody who wishes to save money by buying for cash after wholesale or retail, every description of teas, sugars, flour, fish, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, coffee, starch, soap, &c., &c., should at once repair to above. All goods warranted as represented, or money returned and expenses paid. Mr. Agnew's experience and large cash capital, which he can control to the extent of half a million of dollars, will enable him to compete successfully with any house or houses in New-York, and we predict that this new wholesale department will be a complete success, as his other store has been, and still continues to be.

All orders from the country should be accompanied with the cash, or paid for by some house in the City.

All goods delivered free to railroads and steamboats. Address Nos. 269 and 269 Greenwich-st., and Nos. 27 and 29 Murray-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address or apply to T. W. DECKER, office No. 158 East 27th-st.

FURNITURE.

NOTICE.—TO DEALERS IN CABINET HARDware.
COFFIN TRIMMINGS.
AND UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS GENERALLY.
FOR SALE,
Either a part of or the entire stock, fixtures and good will of one of the largest establishments of the kind in Baltimore. Now of twenty years' standing. For particulars, &c., apply to the undersigned.

JOHN SAURIN NORRIS,
RICHARD CROMWELL,
Executors of the Estate of C. Gilmor Norris.

Cincinnati Commercial, New-York Herald, New-York Times, Philadelphia Inquirer, Boston Post copy.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A FOURstory house up town, partly rosewood, in good order and some of it new. Address FURNITURE, office of this paper.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars, in large or small letter, 50 cents per 1,000, and labor in same. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows well, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Gallery-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. TEVIS.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HONOR BOLAN, who is now living in Monmouth, at Lemuel Dabney's. Please send her address to THOMAS MOLAN, Box No. 126 Times Office, New-York.

IRON WORK.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES, FOR SALE—By A. A. ZEOLSON & CO., 51 and 53 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT PATERSON, N.J.
THE WHOLE OR A PART.

Buildings of stone and very substantial, during the appurtenances in perfect order. Located by rail and horse 30x70 and 25x100. Water power sufficient. All the gas by steam. Suitable for any manufacturing business. Lot 150x400. Tenement houses; also, 30 minutes from New-York. Terms easy.

Apply to
WARD McLEAN,
No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES and LOT on 76th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Also,
On 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., full lot.
Also,
On 36th-st., near 8th-av., full size lot.
Also,
Two on 32d-st., between 8th and 10th avs.
Also,
On 8th-av., with stable.
Also,
Three on 37th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.
Also,
A number of very desirable building lots and lots.
For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OF 474 ACRES—ONE OF THE most valuable timber lots in this State, within 2¾ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms worth from $50 to $90 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $60 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands, as cash prices. Apply to H. B. BARNES, No. 302 Broadway, third floor, room 7.

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DWELLING house, store and goods, with about two acres of land; it is five miles east of the village of Greenport, Suffolk County, and about one-quarter of a mile from the Long-port Railroad depot; a schoolhouse, church and Post-office within fifty rods. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH O. SKIDMORE.

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Also, a three-story brick house, of which immediate possession could be had, near the ferry.

Apply to P. C. BULKLEY,
No. 43 Wall-st., Journeys-court.

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ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A good two-story frame dwelling, No. 66 Remsen-st., ten rooms, pantries and closets; grape vines, fruit trees and shrubbery in front. Also, a lot on Bedford, 120 Bowery, or JOHN ESHINE, south side Taylor-st., four houses east of Wythe-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A BRICK THREE-STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two story extension, near Washington square. It has twenty-five feet front, 17 rooms, and all the modern improvements, and is in perfect condition. Terms made easy. Apply to HENRY H. ANDERSON, No. 36 Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY.—DWELLING-HOUSE AND TWO lots of ground for sale, with or without the furniture, located on the northeast corner of Wayne and Reservoir sts.; house large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the most manner. Possession immediate, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Fine house, in the choicest locality of Murray Hill, No. 21 East 30th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; lot 25x98.9; location unsurpassed. This house will be sold with the vacant lot adjoining. For full particulars, and permits to view, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BRICK AND BRIMSTONE 3-STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 59 West 30th-st., near the 6th-av. The house has the modern improvements, and is in good order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE of three stories, high stoop, 22 feet, lot half the block; location south side 50th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELling-house, No. 207 West 31st-st., lot 20x100; house 20x80; opposite the Theological Seminary. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of S. HOOPER, No. 8 Wall-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.

The close the estate of S. D. Valentine, situated in the town of Yorktown, containing 96 acres and 80 rods. The house is modern built, containing 16 rooms; a sufficient number of outbuildings in perfect order, an ice-house filled. The farm, fifty acres divided into convenient lots, by stone walls; the soil is rich, producing abundant crops; a large orchard in full bearing. This place is admirably situated for a gentleman doing business in the City. Also, a three-story brick house, 22 by about 45; lots 100 feet deep. Price low and terms easy.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

WALLACK'S—School for Scandal.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Taming a Butterfly.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Postillion of Lonjumeau.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, Fejeean Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man, Harrison, Comic Singers and Tyrolean Wheelers, at 2 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 224 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 155 and 561 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Gravure.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 129 and 131 Bowery.)

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

CHAPEL—(New-York University)—Annual Commencement.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway—The Swedenborgian, or Memoirs of the Universe.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $6 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition. It is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	20 50

The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at 2 25

Each parent may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	9 00
Ten copies one year	15 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year | 25 00

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Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

E. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have information of a formidable offensive movement by a large force from the Army of the Potomac, which was initiated on Saturday night, and may possibly be heard from to-day. The demonstration is a very bold one, but is in brave hands, and will be supported by a powerful force.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated Friday, reasserts the statement that Selma, Ala., is in possession of Gen. Sherman. The reports from Gen. Smith's cooperating column of cavalry are not favorable. Stragglers say that the rebel forces under Forrest, Enoudy, Lee and Adams, have been concentrated against him, and that at West Point, Miss., a severe battle had been fought, in which Smith was driven back. Smith's reverse is attributed to the slow movement of one of the brigades, which delayed the expedition eight days. A report that the entire expedition was slowly falling back toward Memphis was discredited.

The latest dispatch from Chattanooga, dated Friday, says that the movement toward Dalton, Georgia, was simply intended as a reconnoissance in force, and that having accomplished its purpose, ascertaining that the rebels were posted there in great strength, our troops returned to Tunnel Hill, which they still occupy.

The Provost-Marshal General will issue an order to-day postponing the draft ordered for March 10th to April 1st, the bounties having been suspended until that time.

A Washington dispatch says that Gen. Sherman never intended to go to Mobile, and is now in a safe position.

Advices received at the State Department from Mr. Pruyn, United States Minister in Japan, dated Jan. 15, state that the *Alabama* at that time was still at large.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 22d, says that *if Grant defeats Johnston, Georgia and Alabama are open to him, and Mobile will fall without a struggle.*

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *Asia* at this port yesterday morning, we have two days later news from Europe. The English Parliament had discussed, on the 11th of February, the correspondence between Mr. Seward and Earl Russell, and the Earl of Derby had demanded that the papers relative to all the vessels which had been seized on supposition that they were for the rebels, be laid before the House, which Earl Russell declined to do. The opposition then attacked the Government very strongly, and charged the Cabinet with submitting to humiliation and insult in its management of American affairs. The rumors of an armistice to the belligerents in Schleswig had assumed official shape, and it was said the proposal came from England, seconded by France, Russia and Sweden. The terms were the evacuation of Schleswig by the Danes, with the exception of the Island of Alsen. A rumor prevailed that Prussia had rejected the proposal. There was no additional fighting reported. Reinforcements continue to be sent forward to the allied army. Mazzini had been indicted in Paris as an accomplice in the plot to assassinate the Emperor. The Queen of Spain had been safely delivered of a daughter.

GENERAL NEWS.

For some time past complaint has been made that considerable of the City property was unproductive, and Comptroller Brennan has unjustly been held responsible for the fault. The difficulty was in not having authority to lease the unproductive and poorly productive property to advantage, the charter restricting the Comptroller to one-year terms, unless by an order of the Common Council, when, if no limit of time were fixed, the terms could be extended for any period not exceeding ten years. Only last Thursday the necessary resolution to effect the object of making leases profitable to the Corporation was concurred in by the Board of Councilmen, and already it has received the Mayor's approval, and lists of unleased property are advertised for lease at five and ten-year terms on Monday and Tuesday, March 28 and 29. The lists, includes over a dozen brick buildings; the hotel at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River; the Houston-street Ferry to Brooklyn; the Twenty-third-street Ferry to Greenpoint; the Grand-street Ferry to Williamsburgh; the ferry from the foot of Chambers-street to Hoboken, and the Christopher-street Ferry to Hoboken.

A notice has been conspicuously posted in the Comptroller's office that no salaries will be paid till the regular appropriations have been made. The County budget has been passed by the Board of Supervisors, and approved by the Mayor, and is now at Albany, awaiting the sanction of the Legislature. The City budget has not yet been acted upon. The Comptroller's estimates, sent to the Board of Aldermen early in January, were referred to the Finance Committee of that body, who then were obliged to wait some time for the appendix giving details of the stated totals required for the different accounts. Now that our scrutinizing these details with the view of effecting reductions. The Chairman, Alderman Byrne, is giving zealous attention to the attainment of this object. It is probable that the appropriations will be reported by the Committee some time next week.

Grant's Pass is an entrance to Mobile Bay from Grand Bay, and opens into the former above Fort Gaines. It is sufficiently deep for navigation, and was formerly used by the steamers plying between New-Orleans and Mobile. It is not commanded by the forts which guard the usual entrance to the bay, but has been fortified and protected, and batteries having been erected on either side of the little island, upon which the keeper of the light-house used to live. In these batteries are mounted several 32-pounders. It was with these batteries that the engagement of the 16th doubtless took place. If Grant's Pass can be taken, it will be seen that Mobile would be at the mercy of our ships without the preliminary necessity of reducing Forts Morgan and Gaines.

Thirty-six Indiana regiments have reenlisted as veterans. Twenty have come home, viz.: The Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fiftieth, and the One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth, six months' men.

The troubles at Fort Jackson, below New-Orleans, have terminated in a couple of courts-martial, one of which finds Lieut.-Col. Benedict, Fourth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, guilty of "inflicting cruel and unusual punishment, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentences him to be dismissed the service. Twelve of the privates of the same regiment were court-martialed on a charge of mutiny. Two were sentenced to be shot to death, and seven condemned to various terms of imprisonment with hard labor.

Col. Taylor visited the Maine Legislature in company with Gen. Burnside, on Wednesday, and delivered an address on the sufferings of the loyal East Tennesseeans. The venerable Judge Tenney arose when Col. Taylor closed, and proposed an immediate response to the appeal. Over three thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot, and by evening the sum was increased to nearly four thousand dollars.

A moderate demand prevailed for Flour and Wheat on Saturday at about former prices. Corn was in brisk speculative demand and decidedly higher. Oats were quiet. Provisions were more sought after; Pork was firmer. Groceries, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Oils and Naval Stores were rather quiet. Whisky was in request and steady. Cotton was dull and heavy. The freight market was moderately active, with 432 vessels of all classes in port.

The price of Gold was higher at the close of the day on Saturday by 1 ₩ cent. than on Friday. Money easy at 5@6 ₩ cent. Government Stocks in demand at full rates. The Railway speculation irregular, but tending to firmness at the close. The Customs Duties for the week, in Gold, were over two and a quarter millions. The export demand for Gold quite light.

Popular Manifestations for Mr. Lincoln.

To the long list of States whose Legislatures or Union Conventions have declared Abraham Lincoln the first choice of the people for next President, Indiana and Iowa are now to be added. Resolutions to that effect were unanimously adopted at the Union State Conventions of both those States, just adjourned.

The universality of popular sentiment in favor of Mr. Lincoln's reelection, is one of the most remarkable developments of the time. The Union party is made up of very diverse elements. It comprises men of all political antecedents, from the extreme old Hunkerism of Dickinson and Butler to the most radical Abolitionism of Sumner and Wade. Even in the present sentiments of the party upon many most important points there is no assimilation. The most opposite ideas are entertained in respect to the present organic relations of the rebel States to the Federal Government, in respect to the best method of State rehabilitation, in respect to the proper limits of confiscation, in respect to the true mode of securing the perpetual extinction of Slavery, in respect to the political status to be given to the liberated slave, and in respect to many other questions of vast moment. Every day's votes in Congress show the great disagreement between Union men, on both principles and measures. The essential difference between a conservative and radical disposition is constantly asserting itself—and in such divergent directions that, in ordinary times, they would inevitably lead to the formation of new and adverse parties. It is plain, too, that the Unionism of different sections, though all sound, gets a different color from geographical position. The New-England type, the Western type, the Border State type differ. Sectional associations are continually showing themselves in some peculiar bias. Yet, notwithstanding all this difference of origin, of opinion, and of tendency in the Union party, President Lincoln has the same popular hold upon it everywhere. New-Hampshire and Connecticut in the extreme East declare for his renomination with the same emphasis that Iowa and California do in the extreme West. The conservative Unionism of New-Jersey has spoken as strongly for him as the radical Unionism of Kansas. Border-State Maryland, with its tens of thousands of slaves, has delivered itself with the same earnestness as Minnesota, where a slave has never breathed. It is impossible to perceive any difference, throughout the length and breadth of the loyal States, in the heartiness of this popular desire for Mr. Lincoln's reelection. It is true that many politicians connected with the Union party are opposed to him, and doing what they well can to prevent his nomination. But this does not alter the fact that the loyal people, whenever they speak through their immediate representatives, pronounce, almost with one voice, for the reelection of Abraham Lincoln. Against such a fact, nothing that politicians say or do can have the slightest effect.

It is not difficult to understand this decided purpose of the people. It comes from two causes—confidence in the man and a regard to the necessities of the situation. Mr. Lincoln is preeminently a man of the people. His humble origin, his plain habits, his unaffected manners, his Saxon speech, his transparency of character, his thorough devotion to duty, his sterling sense, his sagacity in apprehending the necessities of the situation and in adapting means to ends, his singular combination of boldness with prudence, of steadiness with pliancy, his uniform fairness of spirit and of dealing, his perfect freedom from *every sinister aim, every petty feeling, every mean art*, though they do not dazzle the imagination, yet commend themselves directly to the judgment and the heart, and beget an almost absolute trust. Individuals, even though perfectly loyal, have been alienated by his dissent from their peculiar views, or his failure to comply with their particular wishes; but these private griefs have in no degree affected the confidence of the great loyal body of the people. Complaints of political friends have made as little impression as the vituperations of political enemies. The faith of the people in the sound judgment and honest purpose of Mr. Lincoln is as tenacious as if it were a verifiable instinct. Nothing can overcome it or seriously weaken it. This power of attracting and holding popular confidence springs only from a rare combination of qualities. Very few public men in American history have possessed it in an equal degree with Abraham Lincoln.

But the people have also been governed by an appreciation of the fact that it is always wisest, in critical times, to adhere to tried public servants and to known policies. We are in the midst of a war involving the life or death of the nation. Under President Lincoln it has been conducted, through terrible difficulties, to a stage that now promises an early and completely successful issue. No merchant, afloat with his all, would ever think of superseding his Captain who was already weathering the storm. The American people, in a time of danger, are not only able to manage their affairs with the same good sense, but it would be impossible for them to do otherwise, without undoing their entire nature. They are too practical to give up a certainty for an uncertainty; to exchange, in a great juncture, proved ability and fidelity for qualities, however promising, that have never been tested. They differ, to some extent, in respect to this or that opinion, or measure, of the President; but they make little account of these differences, in view of his success in compassing the one supreme necessity of saving the nation. Politicians may, for their own ends, seek to magnify those points of disagreement; but to the people they are comparatively nothing. The concern of the people is not whether their President has been, here or there, a little too conservative, or a little too radical, but whether he is fulfilling his tremendous task of putting down the rebellion. They see that this is done, and, therefore, they stand firmly by him.

We believe that before the National Convention meets in June the popular earnestness for the renomination of Mr. Lincoln will have expressed itself so emphatically that the delegates will find their business to be little else than a registration of a popular decree. It cannot take any other shape if the present manifestations continue. Why will they not continue? What can change them?

Financial Legislation of the Rebels.

The rebel Congress has passed two acts, known as "the Currency and Military Acts," *which the Richmond Examiner justly pronounces* "the most vigorous acts of legislation ever attempted on this continent"—a sentiment in which we entirely concur. The Currency Bill is entitled, with a grim humor suited to the crisis, "An Act to fund, tax and limit the currency." It is really an act authorizing a forced loan, and raising it, too, by a breach of faith, which has had no parallel in any civilized country within the last three hundred years. It provides that all holders of "Treasury notes," or, in other words, Government promises to pay, like our greenbacks, must convert them, by *the first of next April*, into Government bonds, payable twenty years after date, and bearing an interest of four per cent. If not so presented and funded at that time, they are struck with a tax of 33⅓ per cent., and all notes of one hundred dollars left outstanding are, in addition to this, to be taxed at the rate of ten per cent. a month. The right of funding is lost if not exercised by the first of January, 1865, and all notes are after that date taxed 100 per cent., or, in other words, repudiated.

The quantity of notes in circulation which are to be dealt with in the manner above described, and which constitute the sole currency of the Confederacy is, we learned from Mr. Memminger's report, $700,000,000. The holders are therefore called upon to convert the whole of this sum into twenty-year bonds in six weeks from the passage of the act, on pain of losing $280,000,000; and in case they are suffered to stand out until next January, the whole amount is declared forfeit.

This looks rather bad; but it is in reality worse than it looks. At first sight, it may strike some persons as simply a forcible conversion of one kind of security into another kind, a device to which Governments often resort—and to which the French Government resorted two years ago—when it promises to them either some profit or some convenience, and places their *creditors in no worse position than before.* But this rebel Currency Act is not such a conversion. The Treasury notes thus summarily called in are not a stock, or anything like a stock; they are the money of the country. They have for two years filled the place of gold and silver; purchases are made and debts paid with them just as if they were coin; there has been no other currency. An act which directs them, therefore, to be converted into Government bonds before a certain date on pain of confiscation, in no respect differs in principle from an act ordering all holders of twenty-dollar gold pieces to pay them into the Treasury in exchange for Government notes, by a certain day, on pain of having them seized and forfeited wherever found. The only difference between the two transactions lies in the greater power possessed by the Government of carrying out its behests in the former than in the latter. Gold pieces might be secreted or sent out of the country, *but a note has only to be repudiated* to deprive it of all value.

It is true that the effect of the act will be "to limit the currency." Any measure which strikes $700,000,000 of it out of existence in nine months, does unquestionably work this result for the time being. But it really seems as if the rebel Legislature, as well as a large portion of the Southern public, had become possessed with the insane notion that provided currency is "limited," it is no matter in which way the limitation is effected. Much paper has driven them mad. A descent on the banks, and the destruction of the contents of their vaults, would "limit the currency," but it would be none the less open robbery. There are two ways of "limiting" a paper currency without fraud or injury to the public. The one is not to issue too much of it; and the other is, after having issued too much, *to redeem it in gold, or something equivalent to gold.* To force people to convert it into other paper promises to pay, is like paying off one's debts by robbing one's creditors of one's own promissory notes.

But, like all dishonest expedients, it will, of course, defeat itself. It will not, in the long run, effect any material change in the volume of the currency, as it will neither restore public confidence nor bring real money into the Treasury. It must not be supposed that there is any intention on the part of Mr. Memminger to turn over a new leaf after these $700,000,000 of notes have been called in and canceled. There is to be no change whatever in the manner of meeting the expenses of the war. A tax bill, to be sure, has been passed, imposing a tax of five per cent. ad valorem on all property and incomes, and ten per cent. on all profits of trade and speculation. The Richmond *Examiner* calculates that this, with $250,000,000 to be raised by the tax law of last year, "will produce a difference in favor of the Treasury approximating to eight hundred millions of dollars in the course of the next six or twelve months!" Upon this point it is only necessary to say that in spite of the greater hope and enthusiasm of 1863, the sum of $4,000,000, was all that was produced by direct taxation through the length and breadth of the Confederacy. The States in which direct taxes can now be levied by the Davis Government, are Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and perhaps Alabama. All the others are either cut off from the Confederacy or overrun by our forces. The free whits population of these States by the census of 1860, was 2,192,314. If we divide this by five we get 548,078 as the number of heads of families, or in other words, the probable number of taxpayers, and we then find that each taxpayer is to be called upon during the coming six or twelve months for the modest little sum of $1,460, in order to make up the $800,000,000 which is to constitute the *Examiner's* difference in favor of the Treasury. And it must not be forgotten that these same taxpayers have within the next nine months to lend the Government $700,000,000 in currency, on pain of forfeiting it: making the total liabilities of each Confederate taxpayer to the Treasury, during the coming year, about $2,460! And in addition to all this, we find that so far from paper issues having been abandoned, this mode of supplying the wants of the Government is still to be resorted to. Section 6 of the Currency Act permits the Secretary of the Treasury to "issue new Treasury notes, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States." So, with the fate of the old ones before the eyes of the public, the depreciation of these is certain to be great and rapid, and the flood of paper will probably be as high as ever by next June, if the concern lasts so long.

The Disaster in Florida—Suppression of Letters, &c.—We are utterly unable to explain or understand the extraordinary action of Gen. Gillmore in suppressing the reports of the recent disaster in Florida, and especially the lists of killed and wounded. The action took place on Saturday, the 20th, and the news reached Hilton Head on Monday, followed on the same day by the hospital steamer *Cosmopolitan*, bringing 237 of the wounded men. Our own correspondent, who had accompanied the expedition and witnessed the engagement, had prepared his report of it with a list of the casualties, and sent it on board the *Fulton*, which was to leave on Wednesday. Not long before the time fixed for her departure, an order came on board to seize and detain *all letters* for the North, private as well as those intended for publication; and special injunctions were issued against permiting any list of the killed and wounded to be sent forward. An edition of the *Free South* containing such a list was seized and the paper suppressed. And all this, it was distinctly stated, was done by order of Gen. Gillmore.

We can understand why he should desire his own to be the first account of this expedition and disaster which should reach the public. He might suppose himself able to give explanations which the newspaper reports would not contain, and he would naturally wish them to accompany the first announcement of the defeat itself. But why he should deem it necessary or wise to suppress the list of casualities, and thus to torture with needless fears and anxieties for a week or ten days everybody in the North who had a son, brother, father or friend in the expedition, we find it impossible to conjecture. We hope the next mail may bring some satisfactory explanation of an order at once so inexplicable and the cause of so much pain.

Of the affair itself we have only the most meagre outline. It seems that Gen. Seymour, with about 6,500 men, pushed westward from the St. John's River, fell into an ambuscade, and was driven back with a loss of not far from a thousand men. At the latest accounts he had fallen back about eight miles, to which point 5,000 more troops were instantly dispatched when news of the affair reached Hilton Head. In the action itself we took *from the enemy three more guns than they* took from us. It is altogether probable that our force could hold its ground until the arrival of the reinforcements, and that then the tables would be turned.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Analysis and Review of Gen. McClellan's History of his own Military Career.

Having considered the question of the military inaction which palsied the Army of the Potomac during the whole of the perilous period from August, 1861, to April, 1862, and shown that so far from there being any validity in Gen. McClellan's plea in exculpation, drawn from the "unprecedented condition of the roads and weather," the reality is that nature seems almost to have suspended the customary conditions adverse to Winter campaigning, as though desirous to make herself an ally with the army of the Union—we now proceed to examine what force there may be in Gen. McClellan's arguments, drawn from the relative strength of the two armies and their condition and discipline.

The first instance in which we have a distinct utterance on this head from Gen. McClellan is in a letter addressed by him to the Secretary of War in the latter part of October, 1861. In this communication he uses the following language:

"So much time has passed, and the Winter is approaching so rapidly, that but two courses are left to the Government, viz.: either to go into Winter quarters, or to assume the offensive with *forces greatly inferior in numbers to the army I regarded as desirable and necessary.*"

Now, the first question is, what number he regarded as not only "desirable" but "*necessary*," in order to enable him to assume the offensive. Happily, on this point we have from himself precise information, for in a subsequent part of the same communication he gives what he calls an "estimate of the requisite force for an advance movement by the Army of the Potomac." It is as follows:

"Column of active operations	150,000	men,	300 guns.
Garrison of the City of Washington	20,000	"	40 "
To guard the Potomac to Harper's Ferry	5,000	"	12 "
To guard the lower Potomac	9,000	"	24 "
Garrison for Baltimore and Annapolis	10,000	"	12 "
Total effective forces required	208,000	men,	488 guns,

or an aggregate, present and absent, of about 240,000 men, should the losses by sickness, &c., not rise to a higher percentage than at present."

As the strength of an army, like any other means for the accomplishment of a certain end, is necessarily controlled by the object to be accomplished and the resistance to be overcome—as in fact it is with the commander of an army a question of establishing an equation between his own force and that of the enemy—we must seek the rationale of the extraordinary estimate put forth by Gen. McClellan of the military force required as an indispensable condition precedent to any offensive operations, in his calculation of the strength of the army which the rebels were able to confront him withal. Fortunately on this point, also, we are not left in the dark, for on page 7 he states that all his information showed that in November, 1861, "the enemy had a force *on the Potomac* not less than 150,000 strong, well drilled and equipped, ably commanded and strongly intrenched."

If it be true that at any period during the Fall or Winter of 1861–62, the rebels had "*on the Potomac*" an army of the strength claimed by Gen. McClellan—an army of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND MEN—then we must concede that his estimate of the army he himself needed—namely, an effective fighting column of the same strength—was not excessive, and that his reiterated demands for more men, even at this early period, were the result of a wise appreciation of the necessities of the case. But if it can be shown that this rebel colossus of a hundred and fifty thousand men was a monstrous delusion, the figment of a "fear-oppressed brain," we shall require to find other terms in which to characterize his conduct and his clamor.

Now we think we can show that the rebel army on the Potomac, so far from ever being of the force of 150,000 men, was never more than *one-third* that number. The battle of Bull Run was fought on the part of the rebels with a force of less than thirty thousand men. Gen. Beauregard, in his official report, says: "the effective force of all arms of the [Confederate] Army of the Potomac on that eventful morning, including the garrison of Camp Pickens, did not exceed 21,833, and 29 guns. The army of the Shenandoah, (Johnston's,) ready for action in the field, may be set down at 6,000 men and 20 guns, and its total strength at 8,334."

We are then to believe that the rebel army in the interval of three months, between the end of July and the end of October, leaped from thirty thousand men to a hundred and fifty thousand? *Credat Judæus!* It is too monstrous to believe. It would take double the time even to brigade such a herd of men. It would indeed be difficult to say what the precise strength of the rebel force was during the period referred to, especially as it varied greatly, having attained a certain maximum, then declined by the expiration of the term of service, and then commenced to ascend once more when the first conscription came into force. We do not therefore attempt to do this. We merely desire to show that the swelling figures that affrighted the soul of the then head of the Army of the Potomac existed only in his imagination, and to fix a maximum beyond which it is certain the rebel army did *not* go. During the Autumn of 1861, while the rebel army was still at Centreville, a letter written from that place fell into the hands of the military authorities. The writer, referring to the flutter that existed in the ranks of their army in regard to the creation of a certain number of Major-Generals, tells how the Confederate army was organized into brigades of four divisions each, like ours, but that they only put two brigades into a division—that is, they put eight regiments or battalions instead of twelve, as we have. "Now," says the writer, "this makes quite a stir as to the appointment of the twelve Major-Generals." This would give them twenty-four brigades, or ninety-six regiments. The average strength of their regiments at that time certainly did not exceed that of our own, at the same period, 600 men, and this would give them a total of 57,600 men. There are those, indeed, who put the rebel force on the Potomac at an even lower figure. Mr. Hunnaker, who at this time was within the rebel lines and had access to good sources of information, says, in the notes to his translation of the pamphlet of the Prince de Joinville on the Army of the Potomac:

"I have reason to believe that when the history of the present war shall come to be written fairly and in full, it will be found that General Johnston never intended to hold Manassas and Centreville against any serious attack, that his army at these points had suffered greatly during the autumn and winter of 1861-2, and that from October to March, he never had an *effective force of* more than 40,000 men under his orders."

We quite disagree with Mr. Hunnaker in his opinion as to Johnston's intention to evacuate Manassas, for every consideration drawn both from the character of the works at those strongholds and from the moral and material advantage of retaining a position threatening Washington, goes to indicate it as his purpose to hold that defensive-offensive line; but his estimate of the "effective force" of Johnston's army (40,000) jumps remarkably with the theoretical calculation above made, and in fact quadrates with it completely after deducting from our estimate of fifty-seven thousand men the known per centage of sick, disabled, etc. As we wish to converge on this point all the scattered indications and informations to be found, we may mention that an intelligent spy sent by Mr. Seward within the rebel lines during January, 1863, for the purpose of bringing in precise reports as to their force, and who came back with very full intelligence as to the strength and distribution of the Confederate strength, at every point from Richmond northward, set down the force at Centreville and Manassas as thirty thousand men—while he placed twenty thousand men on the prolongation of the line to the Lower Potomac.

Finally, Gen. McClellan himself, six months after the date of his estimate of the rebel force "on the Potomac" at 150,000 men, gives another estimate made by his chief of the secret service corps on the 8th of March, in which the rebel troops at Manassas, Centreville, Bull Run, Upper Occoquan and vicinity at 80,000. Note that this was after the rebel conscription had gone into force, and had swelled the Confederate ranks with its harvesting; and that, notwithstanding all this, it gives a result *less by seventy thousand* than the figure made out by Gen. McClellan in the month of November. At one stroke the rebel hundred and fifty thousand in buckram had dwindled by a half!

From all these data we believe we are authorized in concluding that Johnston at no time had on the Potomac an army of 50,000 men. And it was before this contemptible force that our magnificent army of three times its strength—no, not the army, but its *commander*—stood paralyzed for eight months! Such a spectacle the history of the world never before presented.

Whether Gen. McClellan ever really believed that he had in front of him an army of a hundred and fifty thousand men, or anything like that figure, is a point which we do not pretend to determine. But certain it is that having fixed upon this number, all his subsequent efforts seem to have been directed, not to the task of destroying the enemy before him, but of forcing the Government to give him a command which he could never have brought into action in any battle-field Virginia furnishes. From this time forth begins a series of whinings and whimperings for troops, the most extraordinary ever put on record. "I have not the force I asked for;" "Send me more troops," became the perpetual cry. These, with the occasional expression of his determination to "do the best he can" with what pitiful force he had, and to "share its fate," form the staple of every communication. Now, when Gen. McClellan was forming this heroic resolve, will any one imagine how much of a force he had? He had asked for 240,000 men, from which to take a fighting column of 150,000. It is true, he never was able to get this number; but it is perhaps worth while determining what he *did* get. It appears from the official reports that on the morning of the 27th October, the aggregate strength of the Army of the Potomac was 168,316 men—present for duty, 147,486. On December 1 it was 198,213—present for duty, 169,452. On January 1, 1863, it was 215,707—present for duty, 191,488. On February 1 it was 222,196—present for duty, 190,896. On March 1 it was 221,287—present for duty, 193,142. Such was the pitiful bagatelle of a force he had under his command! He had asked for 240,000; he could never get over 222,196; and one can sympathize with his sense of ill-treatment in consequence. We think, however, that we have read of brilliant campaigns and splendid victories achieved with something less than two hundred and forty thousand men. If we recollect aright Napoleon made his first great Italian campaign with under forty thousand men; fought Austerlitz with forty-five thousand and Marengo with thirty-five thousand; and we think we have heard that Wellington, in the whole Peninsular War, never had over thirty thousand; that Turenne more frequently commanded ten thousand than fifty thousand; that Marlborough won Blenheim with fifty-six thousand and Ramillies with sixty thousand troops, and that Frederick the Great conducted the Seven Years' War, against a coalition of more than half of Europe, with an army never exceeding a hundred thousand men. Napoleon was of the opinion that he and the Archduke Charles were the only men in Europe who could command a hundred thousand men. But they were old fogies in those days, and it was left for the "Young Napoleon," who had never handled ten thousand troops in his life, to require *double* that number to fill up the measure of his swelling ambition.

In fact, the trouble was not that Gen. McClellan had too small a force: he had too *large* a force. He had fashioned a Frankenstein which all his power could not control—a sword was put into his hand which not only he was unable to wield, but which dragged him to the ground.

Politics and the Presidential Question in Rochester.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Rochester, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864.

The Union Convention for the nomination of candidates to be supported at the coming Charter election in this city, assembled this evening in the City Hall. The convention was composed of men of high intelligence, representing all the various business interests of the city. Their action was entirely harmonious. Mr. Henry S. Brewer was nominated for Mayor. He is a gentleman of sterling worth and character, is familiar with our municipal affairs, having been an Alderman for several years, and is a thorough Union man. Resolutions were presented, indorsing, in strong terms, the Administration of President Lincoln, and expressing the preference of the Union men of this city for his renomination. They were received with enthusiasm, and were adopted with a most hearty and unanimous assent. Indeed the mention of the name of Abraham Lincoln brought out, in storms of applause, the deep-felt appreciation of his eminent services to the country, and of his indispensable worth of private and personal character.

The sentiment that the great war which has been committed with such ability in all its relations, under his administration, cannot be closed with an enduring and honorable peace, under other guidance, is becoming more and more fixed in the popular heart.

I believe this is the first political convention held in this State where there has been an expression of preference for his renomination. May it be followed by similar evidences of the wish of the people, until the whole State shall speak it with united and emphatic voice.

The Union men have strong hopes of electing all their candidates throughout the city.

MONROE.

Arrivals in the City

Dr. Hoppin and party, of Providence, R. I., are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Col. Miles, of the United States Army; C. A. Elliott, of Newburgh, and O. Shepard, of Boston, are stopping at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. L. A. Ballard and wife, of Syracuse; Mr. Hooper and wife, R. C. Denston and T. W. Williams and wife, of Boston; E. G. Leonard, of Cincinnati, and S. Dering, of Ohio, are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker and A. D. Lansing, Jr., of Albany; E. A. Chapin, of Rutland, Vt.; C. Carroll, of Cincinnati; J. L. Blanchard, of Hartford; L. A. Brown, of Watertown, and H. G. Bright, of Illinois, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. W. L. Kyle, of Rogersville, Tenn.; Hon. E. H. Rollins, of New-Hampshire; J. E. Smith, of Canandaigua; W. G. Lapham, of Syracuse; Isaiah Rogers, of Washington; S. Appleton, of Boston; Governor Bradley, of Vermont; A. D. Bentley, of Wisconsin, and T. Weed, of Connecticut, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & Co.'s MENAGERIE.—This marvellous exhibition, located at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, was crowded to excess on Saturday by the juveniles, and it is not in the least strange that the great lion-tamer should be patronized extensively when we take into consideration that an exhibition of such magnitude, established by private enterprise, does not exist on either side of the Atlantic. Every fabulous portion of the world is here represented by some animal or bird, several of which we have never before seen in a menagerie. In our juvenile days, the old Zoological Institute, located in the Bowery, was a favorite with us, where, if our memory serves us right, VAN AMBURGH first entered the dens of wild animals, and astonished the world by his bold and daring performances, exercising a complete control over the lions and other animals, which he had subjected to his will. The imitators of VAN AMBURGH, however, have not been so successful, and several instances have occurred in which persons have forfeited their lives by their temerity.

"Faust" was given at the Academy on Saturday night, and attracted the usual overwhelming attendance. There was not standing room; even the upper regions bulged out with a black mass of humanity. It is neither but right, under the circumstances, that Mr. MAPLESON should announce the work for repetition to-morrow night, and again at the matinée on Saturday. The demands of the public in the matter of amusements are law; and in this case, if Mr. MAPLESON were not restrained by a slender regard for his subscribers, who may be supposed to have had a fair share of "Faust," and perhaps as much as they want, he could, with infinite advantage to himself, play the opera every night for the remainder of the season. As it is, he makes a voluntary sacrifice of five or six hundred dollars each night that he withdraws it. To-night "Il Trovatore" will be given. MEYERBEER'S "Robert le Diable" is in preparation, and will be produced during the present week.

Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, the popular contralto, assisted by an efficient troupe of singers, commences an engagement at NIBLO'S Garden to-night. An English version of ADOLPHE ADAM'S "Postillion de Lonjumeau"—including, we are happy to say, all the music—will be given. Mr. WHEELOCK has made liberal preparations for the event, and a pleasant entertainment may be safely anticipated. Mr. E. ESPERT, son of the celebrated beauty, makes his début in one of the characters.

At Wallack's Theatre, to-night, "Rosedale" will be given for the ninety-sixth time. On Saturday Mr. LESTER WALLACK took his annual benefit. It was a merited ovation to a gentleman who, whether regarded as a dramatist or as an actor, is without an equal in the country.

At the Winter Garden the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" continues its prosperous career. At the Olympic the new and eminently successful and laughable burlesque called "Taming a Butterfly" is, of course, also attraction.

Messrs. MASON & THOMAS' fourth soirée of Chamber music took place on Tuesday last. The programme opened with SCHUMANN'S piano-forte quartette in E flat major, opus 47, a work which exhibits the peculiarities of the composer and his wide range of feeling in an exceedingly fresh and agreeable manner. Mr. THOMAS followed with TAUSCH'S caprice for violin in E minor, and played it excellently. The slow movement was received with particular favor. Mr. MASON gave us one of his thoroughly delightful *Ballades* for the piano—little gems that never lose their lustre. It was the one in B major, and was played with such charming delicacy of touch and purity of feeling that the audience insisted on an encore. Mr. MASON responded to his "Spring-Dawn." SCHUMANN'S extreme quartette, op. 1044 in E flat major, concluded the evening's entertainment. It was finely performed, but did not impress the audience very favorably.

Mr. J. H. PATTISON'S concert, on Saturday evening, was an agreeable deviation from the beaten track of such entertainments. It was truly a grand concert; that is to say, an orchestra was there. The programme displayed a disposition to be brief, but the audience frustrated this amiable intention by encoring almost everything. The vocal soloists were Mrs. JAMES KENNON and Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, both of whom were in excellent voice, and received the deserved applause. Mr. PATTISON played BACH'S "Prelude and Fugue" in A minor, taking the time somewhat fast for a clear perception of the mechanism of this style of composition, but playing it, nevertheless, with brilliancy and effect. The feature of the concert was MENDELSSOHN'S famous concerto in F minor, a work which taxes the best resources of a pianist. It has not been attempted for many years. The difficulties of execution are of the highest class, and the delicacies concealed beneath them would inevitably be destroyed by any awkwardness on the part of the performer. Properly interpreted, the work is singularly grand and poetical. Mr. PATTISON distinguished himself by a very clear, coherent and admirable rendering of it. The *Largetto*, in particular, was deliciously conceived and carried out. The opening movement, too, with its tremendous left-hand passages, was powerfully rendered, but in the concluding one the orchestra rather marred than contributed to the effect. We may congratulate Mr. PATTISON on his taste in selecting this fine work, and on the great merit of his performance. The Fantasia on "Martha" concluded the entertainment. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and Signor ARDITI conducted. There was a good attendance, but Irving Hall should have been crowded to its greatest capacity.

We trust that this will, at all events, be the case on Saturday next, when Mr. L. F. HARRISON, the spirited proprietor, is to be the recipient of a grand testimonial concert. Mr. HARRISON has been of such essential benefit to American art during the past two or three years and has worked so hard for American artists that, it is only right his labors should be duly appreciated; reward being mostly out of the question. The concert will appeal to the public on the simple ground of attractiveness. A better programme could hardly be provided, and as its interpretation is intrusted to the finest artists in the metropolis, there is nothing to fear on that ground. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. BRENNAN and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS. Miss MINNIE and Signor BALTZAR are the vocalists—the lady appearing for the first time in a concert room. Mr. G. B. ALLEN and Mr. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT are the soloists. One of the features of the evening will be the singing of GUMBERT'S "Soldiers' Chorus," by the members of the Arion, Liederkranz, Teutonia, Sing Academie, and other powerful societies.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gave a couple of pleasant concerts at NIBLO'S Saloon last week, and will give a third at the same establishment on Wednesday next. Miss D'ARCHY is the vocal star, and is assisted by Mr. GEORGE SWEET, a very pleasing concert tenor. Mr. CARLO PATTI—a brother of ADELINA PATTI—made his début at the first of these entertainments as a violinist. He has a pleasing style and precision, and satisfies the multitude. Mr. GOTTSCHALK himself never played better than on these occasions.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. THOMPSON will give an evening's "Readings" at Dodworth's on Wednesday next.

Mr. BARNUM—whose multitude of marvels perplexes even the author of his advertisements, and pleases the Museum entirely beyond our reach—announces the reproduction, for a single week, of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." We notice that the Museum will shortly give a grand performance in aid of the Sanitary Commission.

At the Theatre Français to-morrow (Tuesday) night, we are to have "On Demande un Gouverneur"—the original of "A Bachelor of Arts"—a musical interlude, and that spectacular musical farce, "Les Deux Avengles."

Brother Jonathan's "Old Folks" make their first appearance at Cooper Institute, on Wednesday next. The troupe consists of thirty members, in costumes of the olden time.

The proprietors of the Derby Galleries have generously announced that the receipts of the next two weeks will be handed over to the Sanitary Commission.

THE METROPOLITAN.—This elegant establishment is meeting with great and deserved success. The managers and the dogs rival the most famed of mortal performers, and exhibit an intelligence as good friends of "humanity." At both performances, Saturday, hundreds were turned away unable to gain admittance.

THE BATTLE IN FLORIDA.

Partial List of Casualties.

The following is a partial list of the casualties in the late battle in Florida:—

Capt. R. H. L. Jewett, Co. K, 54th Mass.—foot.
First Lt. H. W. Littlefield, Co. K, 54th Mass.—hand.
First Lt. F. Davis, Co. D, 7th New-Hampshire—leg.
Lieut. Col. Reed, 1st North Carolina—back.
Second Lieut. J. E. Smith, Co. B, 115th N. Y.—arm.
First Lt. J. R. Mvsick, Co. E, 3d U. S. art.—foot.
First Lt. Geo. C. Eney, Co. E, 3d U. S. art.—foot.
Second Lt. R. L. Dodge, Co. E, 3d U. S. art.—arm.
Capt. J. Hamilton, Co. M, 3d U. S. art.—arm.
First Lt. G. Harrington, Co. B, 8th U. S. V.—foot.
Major Loren Barrit, 8th U. S. V.—leg and foot.
Second Lt. Seth Lewis, Co. A, 8th U. S. V.—thigh.
Capt. E. A. Pratt, Co. G, 8th U. S. V.—shoulder.
First Lieut. M. N. Rice, Co. C, 1st N. C.—leg.
Capt. W. H. Dunbar, Co. A, 45th New-York—leg.
Capt. Geo. L. Scalcoscoff, Co. B, 97th N. Y.—leg.
Capt. W. W. French, Co. F, 115th N. Y.—ankle.
Second Lieut. J. Schieffelin, Co. B, 8th U.S.V.—leg.
Capt. J. Gates, Co. I, 1st North Carolina—arm.
Second Lieut. J. W. Arlin, Co. B, 7th N. H.—leg.
First Lieut. T. McCray, Co. M, 1st United States Artillery—legs.
Second Lieut. J. R. Clark, Co. H, 115th New-York—breast.
Capt. Vanderveer, Co. A, 115th New-York—legs.
First Lieut. C. Clowe, 8th U. S. V.—hand.
Col. H. Moore, 47th New-York—arm.
Col. H. Sammons, 115th New-York—foot.
Capt. J. F. McDonald, Co. H, 47th N. Y.—leg.
First Lieut. W. S. Dusty, Co. K, 47th N. Y.—thigh.
Sergt. E. D. McKee, Co. B, 47th New-York—face.
O. W. Losley, Co. I, 47th New-York—arm.
First Lieut. C. B. Latho, Co. A, 40th Mass.—arm.
Capt. J. E. Clifford, Co. C, 7th N. H.—leg.
T. Stewart, Co. F, 8th United States—back.
G. Oneil, Co. E, 115th New-York—head.
Corp. J. S. McMasters, Co. D, 115th N. Y.—knee.
A. Jackson, Co. E, 8th United States—head and hip.
E. Willis, Co. A, 8th United States—arm.
J. Donohue, Co. F, 115th New-York—side.
E. Noble, Co. I, 47th New-York—arm.
Sergt. C. F. Sessions, Co. E, 2d U. S. Art.—side.
L. Gamez, Co. A, 48th New-York—arm.
S. Brower, Co. C, 47th New-York—arm.
D. Carroll, Co. E, 2d U. S. Art.—hip.
J. March, Co. B, 1st United States—head.
C. Moore, Co. H, 1st United States—head.
J. Harrington, Co. C, 40th N. Y.—hand and forearm.
W. H. Rogers, Co. H, 40th Massachusetts—head.
Q. A. Benedict, Co. F, 115th N. Y.—leg and thigh.
P. Rogers, Co. C, 48th New-York—foot.
H. Walmsley, Co. I, 40th New-York—leg.
F. Malone, Co. E, 40th New-York—leg.
Corp. G. Gamkin, Co. C, 1st North Carolina—leg.
Sergt. O. Lood, Co. E, 47th New-York—hand.
L. Browne, Co. G, 5th United States—thigh.
G. Smith, Co. A, 115th New-York—leg.
M. Lin, Co. B, 47th New-York—arm.
M. Rikel, Co. F, 47th New-York—knee.
Sergt. McGee, Co. E, 47th New-York—face.
D. Graham, Co. G, 47th New-York—ankle.
S. S. Morris, Co. A, 115th New-York—knees.
L. Bond, Co. C, 48th New-York—hand.
Sergt. E. Fanderare, Co. C, 48th New-York—jaw.
Samuel Croft, Co. G, 40th Massachusetts—stomach.
H. O'Niel, Co. A, 115th New-York—knee.
M. Suden, Co. E, 1st United States Artillery—back.
M. Byrn, Co. K, 115th New-York—arm.
D. Frarey, Co. F, 115th New-York—leg.
J. Coda, Co. H, 48th New-York—forehead.
G. Morse, Co. C, 7th New-Hampshire—shoulder.
S. Shaver, Co. E, 115th New-York—thigh.
G. W. Malone, Co. G, 7th Connecticut—ankle.
H. Johnson, Co. D, 7th New-Hampshire—side.
Geo. Platt, Co. E, 7th Connecticut—shoulder.
O. Robinson, Co. H, 7th New-Hampshire—arm.
W. Beck, Co. E, 115th New-York—arm.
F. Miller, Co. E, 115th New-York—shoulder.
A. F. Price, Co. D, 115th New-York—hand.
O. Bower, Co. D, 115th New-York—side.
J. Cox, Co. C, 40th New-York—hand and arm.
H. Hess, Co. B, 115th New-York—hand.
E. E. Field, Co. G, 7th Connecticut—hip.
E. E. Cryer, Co. F, 40th New-York—leg.
J. Brock, Co. B, 115th New-York—foot.
M. E. Clifton, Co. G, 47th New-York—shoulder.
J. Robinson, Co. D, 1st North Carolina—leg.
John Tales, Co. E, 3d United States artillery—arm.
Corp. A. Cilley, Co. D, 7th New-Hampshire—arm.
Sergt. James Cox, Co. H, 47th New-York—side.
R. A. Thorp, Co. E, 115th New-York—side.
F. Drum, Co. E, 1st North Carolina—arm.
T. Carver, Co. K, 8th U. S. Volunteers—groin.
J. Floyd, Co. B, 8th U. S. Volunteers—arm.
C. Southwick, Co. I, 115th New-York—thigh.
W. Muckford, Co. D, 7th Connecticut—thigh.
E. Myers, Co. C, 115th New-York—knee.
C. Hooper, Co. B, 47th New-York—hand.
J. Coyle, Co. C, 1st North Carolina—nose.
E. Southington, Co. E, 115th New-York—back.
R. Odell, Co. E, 47th New-York—arm.
W. Notte, Co. H, 47th New-York—arm and hand.
A. Colover, Co. E, 47th New-York—leg broken.
G. Cook, Co. E, 48th New-York—shoulder.
Sergt. L. E. Lyon, Co. F, 40th New-York—arm.
J. H. Burns, Co. B, 8th United States—leg.
J. M. Man, Co. G, 47th New-York—nose.
B. Coppine, Co. K, 7th Connecticut—leg.
C. H. Taylor, Co. E, 3d Rhode Island Art'y—legs.
E. C. Slocum, Co. I, 145th New-York—arm.
Silas H. Ward, Co. B, 7th N. H.—thigh.
H. M. Baldwin, Co. C, 7th Conn.—hand and neck.
F. E. Willis, Co. C, 1st Mass. Cav.—arm and side.
H. Jackson, Co. G, 54th Mass.—shoulder.
E. M. Lawson, Co. A, 40th New-York—arm.
W. Mahan, Co. F, 115th New-York—nose.
G. A. Hoare, Co. A, 47th New-York—ankle.
Sergt. L. J. Cloovert, Co. G, 115th N. Y.—leg.
C. Mahoney, Co. C, 48th New-York—stomach.
S. Such, Co. B, 1st U. S. Artillery—side.
H. Bell, Co. I, 6th U. S.—arm.
A Gray, Co. G, 6th U. S.—shoulder.
F. Sykes, Co. I, 1st North Carolina—side.
L. Yalaway, Co. B, 54th Massachusetts—foot.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebel Demonstration—Fatal Accident.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 28.

Information from the Army of the Potomac states that on Thursday night about 100 rebels crossed the river near Raccoon Ford, and made a slight demonstration on our pickets, killing two horses. In a few minutes they beat a hasty retreat across the river. Thirteen of the party, however, took the opportunity to desert and come into our lines.

On Thursday, while Company D, of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, were drilling, Sergt. WILLIAMS was accidentally shot by a comrade, who was cleaning a musket. The ball passed through the Sergeant's head, killing him instantly. He was much esteemed by the entire regiment. Not long ago he refurbished, and while home on a furlough was married.

FROM BERMUDA.

Activity of the Blockade Runners—Destruction of Cotton by Fire.

Bermuda papers to the 17th have been received per the *Hansetic*, and contain the following news:

The *Will o' the Wisp* and the *A. D. Vance* both sailed from St. George's for Wilmington. The latter brought 900 bales of cotton from Wilmington. The former is a new steamer and is said to be the fastest that has yet visited those waters. The *City of Petersburg*, which was reported captured, had arrived in Nassau in a disabled state.

A fire occurred on the 11th at St. George's, among the bales of cotton brought by the steamer *A. D. Vance*. A large number of bales were thrown overboard to check the flames. A great amount of property was destroyed. It is generally believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Arrived at St. George's, steamer *Hansa*, from Wilmington, with cotton. Sailed, steamer *Alpha*, for St. Thomas.

FROM PANAMA.

The Pacific mail steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall Feb. 17, arrived at this port yesterday, with specie, mails and passengers from San Francisco to Jan. 26. Her advices from the Isthmus are anticipated by the *Illinois*, which arrived Friday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.			
A. Rich & Bro.	$15,000	J. G. Parker & Son..	$14,000
Order	32,000	Dewitt, Kettle & Co.	12,000
J. Struss & Bro.	64,500	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co	30,000
H. Cohen & Co.	60,100	Marcus O. Hawley....	6,020
Order	6,631	Duncan, Sherman & Co	25,000
J. B. Newton & Co..	24,000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	103,000
Jennings & Brewster.	12,000		
Total			$407,051

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Resembling those Rare and Magical Night Flowers from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Important Triumph of Science.—Years of patient research and unwearied experiment, kindly assisted by the *first scientific and professional character* in New-York, have produced and perfected

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
THE BEST HAIR-DRESSING

yet offered to the public. IT RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, and the beauty and sliklness of youth. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin* or soil the whitest fabric. Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities, (that in many other preparations injure the hair and soil the clothes,) the plenty of the composition and its

SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the most *desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public.

Price $1 per bottle.

None genuine without the signature of the inventor,
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,129 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. C. can be consulted, gratuitously, at No. 1,129 Broadway, where information in regard to the treatment of the head and hair will be *clearly explained*.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—The beneficial effects resulting from the use of this remedy, and its extensive use for Coughs, Colds and Throat Affections, has brought out many imitations, most of which contain injurious ingredients. These Troches have *proved* their efficacy.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war: this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credits and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail. Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Small-pox has no occasion
to prevail to an alarming
extent anywhere, if BRANDRETH'S
PILLS are used, either as a cure
or preventive.
Sold fresh at No. 4 Union-square, New-York.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.
the standard preparation for the hair. Warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. Prevents the hair from falling out, makes hard, harsh hair soft and silky. Is the best hair-dressing, and entirely overcomes effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM.
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM,
changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place,
New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New
V. W. WICKES, jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) cha s, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in case of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Caution.—The increasing sale of Buswell & Warner's Colorific, which colors hair beautifully with one application—no wash or trouble—has induced the introduction of articles calculated to mislead the public. Inquire for BOSWELL & WARNER'S Colorific.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's highest premium elastic-stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 495 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, embroidering, braiding and every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers can Save 30% per cent by using the WILLCOX and GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, No. 508 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. No disappointment. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared daily by S. G. WELLING, No 207 Centre-st., and sold by druggists generally. Price 50 cents a box.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, Spinal Instruments, and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

LEUPOLD—BERTGOLD.—At Naples, on Thursday, Feb. 4, in the Chapel of the Prussian Legation, GUSTAV HERMANN SIEGFRIED LEUPOLD, Esq., youngest son of Heinrich Leupold, Esq., of Bremen, to ADELINE MELTHEUS, youngest daughter of the late David Augustus Berthoud, Esq., of Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

NEILSON—FIELDER.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, by Rev. Dr. Spring, WILLIAM NEILSON to LOUISA, daughter of Ernest Fiedler.

SMITH—PITT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Walter Mitchell, CHARLES W. SMITH, of New-York, to ELIZABETH L., daughter of Charles Pitt, Esq., of Stamford. No cards.

CLUTTE—KEARNEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at the Catholic Church, Sydney-place, Brooklyn, by Rev. David O'Mullane, GEORGE SMITH, Esq., to MARY, relict of Thos. J. Kearney, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIED.

ARCHER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 28, NORMAN L. ARCHER, of Baton Rouge, La., aged 28 years.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 257 8th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, March 1, at 4 o'clock, previous to the removal of the remains to Philadelphia for interment. His friends, and those of the family, as also the members of Prince of Orange Lodge No. 16, of A. F. and A. M., of which the deceased was a member, are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWNING.—At Havana, Cuba, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, THEODORE BROWNING, formerly of this City.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 26, ALFRED A. BURNHAM, aged 46 years.

His remains will be taken to Vermont for interment.

BUCK.—On Friday, Feb. 26, JOHN BUCK, Sen., in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, March 1, from the Canmon-st. Baptist Church, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLARK.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Feb. 27, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of John H. and Betsey Clark, aged 3 months and 26 days.

Funeral this day (Monday,) Feb. 29, at 2½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 316 Erie-st., Jersey City.

DOUGLASTON.—At Canandaigua, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 26, RICHARD A. DOUGLASTON.

The funeral will take place at Newark, N. J., of which due notice will be given.

GRANGER.—On Sunday, Feb. 28, at the Astor House, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 24 Division-st., on Tuesday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GRIFFIN.—At Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 25, LLEWELLYN EDWARDS, only child of George Butler and Sara Edwards Griffin, aged 1 year, 8 months and 24 days.

HADDON.—At Mount Vernon, on Sunday, August month, DEBORAH, wife of Isaac Haddock, aged 57 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st., on fourth day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Friends' Burying-ground, Near Greenwood.

HUME.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 28, ANN, wife of Alexander Hume, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

HACKLEY.—On Friday evening, Feb. 26, of scarlet fever, FRANCES HACKLEY, only child of Caleb Brewster and FRANCES A. Raymond Hackley, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 166 West 47th-st., on Monday, Feb. 29. Services to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LENARD.—On Saturday, Feb. 27, ANNY LEAH FACKER, the beloved wife of Hailey W. Knapp, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends, the members of the Hudson City, Bethesda, N. Y., Pilarim and West Farms Baptist Churches, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., between 6th and 6th ave., on Tuesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock.

LORD.—In Cape Vincent, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 27, GEORGE ELLIS, eldest son of Rev. William H. and Annie M. Lord, and grandson of James Watson, of this City, aged 2 years and 6 days.

MATTHIAS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 27, of hemorrhage of the lungs, SAMUEL A. MATTHIAS, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 105 Bedford-st.

MCLANE.—At Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 26, Rev. JAMES W. MCLANE, D. D., in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral will take place in that city on Tuesday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 6th sts. (Rev. Mr. Wells.) The relatives, clerks and Directors of the Union Theological Seminary are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 130 6th-st., Williamsburgh, punctually at 1½ o'clock.

MOORE.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 28, EDWARD MAXSIM, son of Robert and Nancy Moore, aged 11 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 219 South 4th-st., Jersey City.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

ROBERTSON.—On Monday, Feb. 8, at Orchardston House, near Castle Douglas, Scotland, MARY, widow of the late Rose Robinson, and daughter of James Douglas, of Orchardton.

SHEFFIELD.—In Saugerties, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 26, SARAH, wife of Joseph B. Sheffield.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.

SHANNON.—On Friday night, Feb. 26, SOPHIE EUGENIA, daughter of S. L. and H. N. Shannon, aged 1 year, 9 months and 16 days.

VAN KLEECK.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, DAVID L., youngest son of Dr. James B. and Elizabeth P. Van Vleck, aged 6 years, 5 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 183 Franklin-st., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Rocky Hill, on Sunday, Feb. 28, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 2, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. Doughty, without further invitation.

WEBB.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, HARRIET T., widow of the late Robert D. Webb, and daughter of the late Benjamin Strong.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, 29th inst.

WOODCOCK.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at Bedford, Westchester County, MARY ANN COOK, wife of Wm. P. Woodcock, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, at 10 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M., at 126th-st. and 4th-av., to attend the interment at Trinity Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 125.—Feb. 27, 1864.
1, 49, 35, 34, 29, 2, 74, 32, 6, 45, 4, 15, 24, 63.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 126.—Feb. 27, 1864.
50, 21, 14, 51, 61, 64, 42, 52, 33, 70, 55, 34, 9.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 99—Feb. 27, 1864.
47, 66, 60, 43, 69, 58, 27, 42, 57, 4, 70, 49, 14, 17.
CLASS 100—Feb. 27, 1864.
NOT RECEIVED.
E. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. E. E. SIMMONS & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

$1,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.
(Being the balance not awarded on bids for $3,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.)

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until MONDAY, March 7, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of one million dollars of the "Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, passed Feb. 17, 1864, and by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 4, 1864, being the amount not awarded on bids for $3,000,000, opened Feb. 23, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable as follows: Five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1868; and five hundred thousand dollars Nov. 1, 1868.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them, respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 25, 1864.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or, corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
Applications to be made personally at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, LOCKS—other Materials, Cabinet Trimmings and Mechanics' Tools. A large and complete assortment of articles in the above line always on hand at ASTEN & THROCKMORTON'S, Builders' Hardware Depot, 232 Bowery, between Houston and Stanton sts. Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

BRIDAL PRESENTS. BRIDAL PRESENTS.
As in days of old, so now in modern times, "they marry and are given in marriage," we would suggest to the friends of the "parties" that the place to obtain BRIDAL PRESENTS is at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Barclay-st.
No cards.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
E. S. ALLEN,
No. 442 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Pract

FINANCIAL.

$150,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CALIFORNIA MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds at par will be received at the office of the Company, No. 31 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 15 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL $125,000 00
SURPLUS 131,849 15
ASSETS 256,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES 250 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
(Ten Dollars Government Tax (payable on demand) for THIS DAY been declared upon the stocks of the Company, and will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864.

Transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of April, inst., and reopened on the 11th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

HENRY E. DAVIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, at the Office of the Company, in this City.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN STEVENS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, at the Office of the Company, in this City.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN STEVENS, Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, at the Office of the Company, in this City.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN STEVENS, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK

OF THE

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY

will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JOHN KERR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POTOMAC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av., on the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN KERR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK

OF THE

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d of February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN KERR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK

OF THE

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d of February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN KERR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK

OF THE

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY

will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d of February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN KERR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK

OF THE

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY

will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d of February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN KERR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK

OF THE

NEW-YORK AND MISSISSIPPI

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ANTI-DYSPEPTIC REMEDY.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, BOILS, CARBUNCLES, ULCERS, SORE EYES, SCALD HEAD, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, DISEASES OF THE LIVER, DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, DISEASES OF THE BOWELS, DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS, DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS, DISEASES OF THE NERVES, DISEASES OF THE HEART, DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, DISEASES OF THE THROAT, DISEASES OF THE HEAD, DISEASES OF THE SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE FEMALE, DISEASES OF THE MALE, DISEASES OF THE CHILD, DISEASES OF THE PARENT, DISEASES OF THE ANCESTOR, DISEASES OF THE DESCENDANT, DISEASES OF THE RACE, DISEASES OF THE NATION, DISEASES OF THE WORLD, DISEASES OF THE UNIVERSE, DISEASES OF THE PAST, DISEASES OF THE PRESENT, DISEASES OF THE FUTURE, DISEASES OF THE IMAGINATION, DISEASES OF THE REASON, DISEASES OF THE AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE MEMORY, DISEASES OF THE JUDGMENT, DISEASES OF THE WILL, DISEASES OF THE CONSCIENCE, DISEASES OF THE SOUL, DISEASES OF THE SPIRIT, DISEASES OF THE IMMORTAL PART OF MAN, DISEASES OF TIME, DISEASES OF ETERNITY, DISEASES OF THE INFINITE, DISEASES OF THE ABSOLUTE, DISEASES OF THE UNCONDITIONED, DISEASES OF THE ALL, DISEASES OF THE ONE, DISEASES OF THE TRUE, DISEASES OF THE BEAUTIFUL, DISEASES OF THE GOOD, DISEASES OF THE GOD, DISEASES OF THE HOLY GHOST, DISEASES OF THE TRINITY, DISEASES OF THE ATONEMENT, DISEASES OF THE CHURCH, DISEASES OF THE WORLD, DISEASES OF THE FLESH, DISEASES OF THE DEVIL, DISEASES OF HELL, DISEASES OF DAMNATION, DISEASES OF PERDITION, DISEASES OF DESTRUCTION, DISEASES OF ANNIHILATION, DISEASES OF NOTHINGNESS, DISEASES OF THE ANNIHILATED, DISEASES OF THE

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSISSIPPI

Return of Gen. Smith's Cavalry Expedition.

Failure to Unite with General Sherman's Army.

The Column Penetrates to West Point.

Concentration of Rebel Forces Makes Further Progress Impossible.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 26.

The reports of stragglers that Gen. SMITH's expedition had been cut up prove false. That General arrived here at 6 o'clock last night.

From officer's diary, kept during the progress of the expedition, (I condense) the following particulars in addition to those already furnished.

On the 16th the expedition reached Okolona, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, 75 miles south of Corinth, and 120 miles south-east of Memphis. Here they heard that SHERMAN had captured Meridian, and was advancing east.

On the 20th the expedition marched to Egypt, a station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where was captured and destroyed a vast quantity of Confederate stores.

One column went through Aberdeen, the other went to the west of the railroad, concentrating at Prairie Station. The Aberdeen column, under Gen. GARRARD, had considerable skirmishing near that place, and destroyed over 100,000 bushels of Confederate corn at Prairie Station, also a large lot of Confederate cotton.

On the 20th the expedition broke up camp. At 3:30 PEMBER was reported in force at West Point. At 11 A. M. our advance skirmished heavily with the enemy. At 2 P. M. we halted within a mile of West Point. We lost one lieutenant killed and five men wounded in the skirmish, and killed one rebel captain, neglecting a rebel major and one private.

On the 21st we moved on West Point, and Fonrest, Lee, CHALMERS and ROSER combined against us. They tried to cut our column in two, but without success. Very heavy fighting occurred both in the rear and on the advance. The Second Iowa had a number killed and wounded in a gallant charge.

From 200 to 300 rebels hovered on each flank, while all the heavy force in our rear was constantly charging. We have lost three field pieces, (4-pounder steel guns,) which were spiked before captured. All their ammunition was saved.

Sarem now fell back slowly, our troops ambushing the rebels as they advanced. The rebel loss was quite heavy.

Sarem burnt every trestle on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and destroyed miles of the track and large quantities of corn as we fell back.

On the 23d we broke camp at 4 A. M., after resting only two hours.

There has been severe fighting in the rear all day. As the roads unbushed, at every available point valley after valley was poured into them at short range as they advanced; but having at once much the largest force, they continued to press our rear heavily, the rebel column moving each flank with the evident design of reaching the Tallahatchie in advance of our force, and forming a junction to prevent our crossing, and capture the whole command; but he forced marching Gen. SMITH passed both flanking columns, and marching all night, crossed safely at New-Albany.

23d, noon.—The rear guard has been skirmishing all day.

24th.—Skirmishing is continued.

25th.—We marched 52 miles, arriving at Memphis at 11 p.m. The most of the expedition, however, stopped at Collierville.

The following is an estimate of the results:

The expedition destroyed over a million bushels of corn, tore up and destroyed miles of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad track, burned many bridges and trestles, captured and brought in over 1,500 mules and horses, about 2,000 negroes and over 300 rebel prisoners.

It is impossible to give our loss, but it is much less than the enemy's.

The expedition was successful at every point, and in every particular, except the important one of making a junction with SHERMAN, which is attributed mainly to the slow movements of the New-Jersey and Pennsylvania cavalry regiments, which caused a week's delay in the starting of the expedition.

The retreat was not at any time a rout, although there was some straggling.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation and Gen. GRANT's orders were extensively circulated through out the country.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 27, 1864.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	110	30	Erie Pref.	105
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cp.	111½	50	do.	105¾
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...Cp.	107¼	300	do.	106
25,000	do.	107	200	Hudson Riv. R.	130
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 P.		100	do.	130
	6 Nts. Cert. & Ap.	110	500	Harlem R.	126
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	106¾		do.	126
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	60½	400	do.	126
5,000	do.	60¾	1500	do.	127
2,000	Virginia 6s, 6s	49	1500	do.	127⅛
2,000	N. C. 6s	60	600	Harlem R. Pref.	125
2,000	Mo. 6s, 5s	72½	600	Reading R.	139
5,000	do. do. to R.	67	100	do.	139⅛
2,000	do. do. deposit to		100	do.	139
	Pac. R.	76	50	do.	139
1,000	do.	76¼	100	do.	139⅛
2,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	41½	400	do.	139
1,000	do.	41¾	100	do.	139⅛
2,000	do.	41¾	100	do.	139
5,000	do.	42¼	400	do.	139
5,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s	105¾	1000	M. So. & N. I. R.	69
2,000	N. Y. Cent. Rs.	104	100	do.	69
1,000	do.	104	100	do.	69
1,000	do.	104	100	do.	69
1,000	do